

Revisited

associated with youth, fun and...
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fun of it is dramatic.
Kopple does not think the...
money. Allen donated his...
Venice to the Venice opera...
which had burned down. There...
no narration, no voice-over...
up the works. The story is...
camera sees and the tape...
hears. There are hints but...
ation remains partially...
and you can only guess.
The luxurious hotel, they...
into are almost literally...
Have you ever seen a...
own master of a...
pool. As the elegant...
maître d' service...
been prepared to the...
kitchen. Allen...
to Soho. This...
reformed serial...
No other...
bleachers, no...
camera. This is...
seriously involved...
funny. He...
course, he...
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At one point he...
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moves they...
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Mrs. Clinton Sees Cloud Of Scandal

'Dissipating' Lewinsky's Mother Returns to Grand Jury For 2d Day of Testimony

By Brian Knowlton
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — As a grand jury continued to hear testimony that could overwhelm Bill Clinton's presidency, Hillary Rodham Clinton predicted Wednesday that the scandal surrounding her husband would not evaporate but would "slowly dissipate over time."

A cloud of investigations and allegations continued to hang over the White House as Lewis Fox, a former uniformed Secret Service agent, said he once guarded the Oval Office for 40 minutes while the president and Monica Lewinsky, a White House intern at the time, were inside alone.

But in a pattern of vigorous counterattack that is becoming routine, a Clinton ally, the political consultant James Carville, said the former agent's account had holes in it. He added, "All that we know, if this man's memory is correct, is that she didn't come out the door that he let her in." (Page 3)

Mrs. Lewinsky's mother, Marcia

President races off a metaphorical cliff, but stays airborne. Page 3.

Lewis returned Wednesday for a second day of testimony before a grand jury here investigating the allegations that Mr. Clinton had an affair with Ms. Lewinsky and then urged her to deny it in a sworn affidavit.

A much-anticipated appearance before the grand jury by the former intern, scheduled for Thursday, now appears to have been delayed a second time by agreement with the independent counsel, Kenneth Starr. The reason was unclear.

Mr. Clinton spoke Wednesday at the State Department about NATO enlargement; he did not address the Lewinsky issue. He has declined to address details of the Lewinsky case, citing his lawyers' advice.

Mrs. Clinton, however, has been a highly visible defender and is among her husband's most stalwart advocates since reports emerged of the alleged affair, which have left the White House constantly on the defensive.

Responding Wednesday to gently worded questions from a small group of reporters, Mrs. Clinton said she expected the storm of attention to recede slowly. "I don't anticipate that this will evaporate," she said. "But I anticipate it will slowly dissipate over time under the weight of its own insubstantiality."

She added that the sharp rise in opinion poll support for her husband since the scandal exploded did not surprise her. "Americans are smart, fair-minded, savvy people," she said.

— She added, "We've already seen how much of this charge and countercharge does not withstand scrutiny."

Mrs. Clinton said her husband was bearing up well under the allegations

See CLINTON, Page 6

Has America Gone Giddy Over the Stock Market?

By Edward Wyatt
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — After three years of rapidly rising stock prices, American households have more of their fortunes invested in the stock market than at any time in the past 50 years — and perhaps ever.

Even that traditionally most-prized possession of Americans, the home, has taken a back seat to stocks for the first time in three decades.

An analysis by The New York Times of data compiled by the Federal Reserve System shows that stock investments made up 28 percent of American households' wealth — a measure that includes homes, cars and other tangible assets as well as financial assets — at the end of September, the most recent period for which data are available. Stocks accounted for 43 percent of financial assets, which include bank accounts, mutual funds and securities. Those numbers have more than doubled since 1990.

The implications of this profound growth in stock exposure are many. The size of their paychecks aside, many Americans are feeling richer as the value of their stock holdings rises.

But with so much in stocks, a sharp market decline could seriously erode the financial well-being of Americans, even if their money is largely tied up in long-term retirement plans. In years past, the biggest asset of most Americans was the home, making the real-estate market far more important than the stock market in personal finance.

Where skyrocketing home prices once provided reassurance to the middle class, soaring stock portfolios now do. But stock prices are subject to much wider short-term swings than home values.

The extra wealth from stock portfolios also has encouraged Americans to spend more and save less. The Commerce Department reported last week that savings fell last year to 3.8 percent of disposable income, the lowest level in 58 years. Moreover, whatever money Americans do set aside as savings, they increasingly allocate to stocks rather than to more conservative investments. That heightened interest accounts for about a third of the increase in stocks' share of wealth, with the other two-thirds coming from the rise in share prices.

The timing has been good of late. Stocks have been gaining 30 percent annually the past three years. "It's been jammed down their throats that they

Newstand Prices	
Brazilian	1,000 B.R. Mils... 55 c
Copacabana	C.S. 1.00 Nigeria... 125.00 Naira
Denmark	14.00 D.Kr. Oman... 1.250 O.R.
Finland	12.00 F.M. Qatar... 10.00 Q.R.
Gibraltar	£ 0.85 Rep. Ireland... 1.00
Great Britain	£ 0.90 Saudi Arabia... 10 S.R.
Japan	¥ 5.50 S. Africa... R12 + VAT
Malaysia	1.250 M.D. U.A.E... 10.00 D.H.
Kenya	1.250 K.S.H. 160 U.S. M.L. (Eur)... \$1.20
Nigeria	700 N.L. Zimbabwe... Zm\$40.00



Picabo Street flying over the final jump Wednesday to win the Super-G.

U.S. Skier on the Mend Finds Super-Giant Gold

By Michael Wilton
Washington Post Service

NAGANO, Japan — It's not just that the so-called experts did not expect Picabo Street to ski well enough to win a medal at these Winter Olympic Games. Neither did she.

Street, an American whose career has been full of surprises, pulled off perhaps the biggest surprise through five days of competition here when she won the Olympic gold medal in the women's super-giant slalom.

Street, from Sun Valley, Idaho, won a silver medal in the women's downhill in the 1994 Olympics but missed much of

the 1997 season because of a knee injury.

This week was the first time she had even raced this course because she missed the '97 World Cup downhill on the same slopes in Hakuba while recovering from that injury. A concussion she suffered on Jan. 31 while racing in Sweden in preparation for these Games left her feeling "fuzzy" as recently as Sunday.

She didn't start well on what turned out to be her gold-medal run, but used it to her advantage.

"I made a mistake about midway

See STREET, Page 20



Olga Rappaport following the flag-draped coffin of her brother, Nikolai.

Clinton Rebuffs Iraqi Offer Of Limited UN Inspections

The Drums of War Forces Almost in Place

By Steven Erlanger
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — For all the talk of "time running out," the Clinton administration has been beating the drums of war very slowly in the Iraq crisis, producing what can seem like a long, even tortuous, exercise in confusing the American public.

But there are reasons for the administration's deliberate pace, senior U.S. and NATO-country diplomats say. First, the

NEWS ANALYSIS

military force for an effective strike must still be put into place and that will take at least another week.

Most important, however, it is the credible threat of force that traditionally produces diplomatic progress. Some administration officials say the chances for a diplomatic solution have been increasing, however slightly, as the prospect of military action comes closer.

"We really want a diplomatic solution," a senior American official said. "We will give a chance to play out diplomacy, while at the same time we position our forces to take action. No one is rushing into this."

Military action entails higher risks, and is no guarantee that Saddam Hussein will not be able to threaten his neighbors with weapons of mass destruction, which has been the administration's goal. Continual and unconditional inspections would do a better job, and are the core demand for any diplomatic settlement.

Military force has other pitfalls as well. A coalition against Iraq is harder than ever to build. The Gulf War ended seven years ago, the Middle East peace process is stagnating and Iraq has done nothing recently as egregious as invading Kuwait.

The task of coalition-building is made even more difficult by conservative Arab states like Saudi Arabia, whose leaders detest Mr. Saddam but recognize the appeal of his challenge to Washington and Israel among the wider Arab population. Private support coupled with public equivocating leaves the United States looking more isolated in its policy than it actually is, administration officials insist.

The visible daily buildup of American and British preparations for war in the Gulf, along with new support from

See PACE, Page 6

Fallen Hero's Misery Shames Israel

Immigrant Soldier's Poverty Came to Light Only After He Was Killed

By Serge Schmemmann
New York Times Service

TEL HASHOMER, Israel — Fighting a losing battle against sobbing along the coffin of her fallen brother, Olga Rappaport addressed his comrades in Russian: "He was very happy to serve in your army. I want all of you to make it home alive. Don't kill your parents, your brothers and sisters."

The slight, 22-year-old woman stopped there, unable to go on. When her words returned in Hebrew, many of the purple-beretted combat soldiers, some of them fresh from the combat zone of southern Lebanon, swallowed hard and looked away.

Until Sergeant Nikolai Rappaport was killed by a blast of Hezbollah shrapnel in the neck on Saturday, none of them knew that the 23-year-old recent Russian immigrant had this sister, or that his father, Ilya, 62, had been unemployed for months, or that they lived in poverty in a tiny room in a tin-roofed storehouse in the seedy Shapira district of Tel Aviv.

"Two foreigners stood there, iso-

lated, in a sea of purple army berets of the Givati unit," Sima Kadmon wrote in Ma'ariv, another daily. "Even his death failed to incorporate them in our society."

Unspoken at the funeral, but understood by all present, was the fact that had Ilya Rappaport decided to have the funeral in Israel, his son would have been buried outside the cemetery walls, because by the Orthodox Jewish law in force, he was not Jewish, since his mother was not.

The story of the Rappaports seemed to remind Israelis how little they know about the travails and lives of the hundreds of thousands of Russian Jews who have come in the last decade, especially those like Ilya Rappaport who have been too old or too limited in their training to integrate themselves into the fast-paced Israeli life.

"We stand here embarrassed that we did not see, did not hear, did not ask and did not know how difficult it was for your family," said Sergeant Rappaport.

See ISRAEL, Page 6

Jakarta's Plan To Peg Rupiah Powers a Rally Across Region

By Thomas Crampton
International Herald Tribune

BANGKOK — Despite the opposition of the World Bank and the doubts of many economists, Indonesia confirmed Wednesday that it intended to stabilize its battered currency by pegging it at a fixed rate.

The announcement that Indonesia would move to a system known as a currency board added momentum to a three-day rally of Asia's beleaguered currencies.

Economists warned, however, that the currencies would almost certainly retreat once again as the region heads into the next phase of economic turmoil.

"We are now in the closing pages of Chapter 1 of this crisis," said Jan Lee, chief economist at Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp. "The worst of the liquidity crisis is over, and we are entering Chapter 2: economic adjustment."

Mr. Lee and other economists said the next phase would be painful and include:

- Sharp falls in economic growth and a slew of corporate bankruptcies.
- Rising mass unemployment and the threat of increased social unrest.
- High inflation.
- Continued concern about a competitive devaluation of China's currency.



Policemen in Jakarta blocking a protest against high prices Wednesday.

rency, the yuan, which could set many currencies in Asia tumbling anew.

"This is a false dawn, the economic and political fundamentals are just not supportive of this rally," Mr. Lee said, adding that he believed the currencies would not sustain their current level for more than a week.

"There is a lot of euphoria, and the risk is that this new confidence starts to live on expectations of change rather than real change," said Bernhard Eschweiler, head of economic research for Asia at J.P. Morgan. "Before we get any recovery we need to have some very serious finance sector reform."

In Indonesia, meanwhile, President Suharto blamed a "plot" by unnamed enemies seeking to destroy Indonesia's economy for the rupiah's fall.

"There are signs that this monetary

See JAKARTA, Page 6

See INVESTORS, Page 6

Frugal Health Care / 'Medical Nationalism'

Economic Trauma Plagues Indonesian Hospitals

By Keith B. Richburg
Washington Post Service

JAKARTA — At the Cipto Mangunkusumo Central Hospital here, doctors found they no longer could afford the specially treated plastic bags that hold blood for transfusions. So the hospital director asked staff members to scrounge local markets for old-fashioned milk bottles that could be washed out and used instead.

In the hospital's operating rooms, too, frugality is the watchword: Expensive imported thread is out, catgut is in. And surgeons are being told to make more economical use of the thread when stitching up a patient.

"We have to use less expensive materials and supplies," said Himmansyur Kartowisastro, the hospital's deputy director for medical care. "We are also asking the surgeons not to use so much."

State-run hospitals such as this sprawling facility — one of the largest in the Indonesian capital — are searching for ways to tighten their belts and adjust to the new reality.

They also are finding ways to cut costs in the kidney dialysis ward. The \$10 artificial kidney tubes no longer are thrown away after each treatment but are rinsed and reused as many as eight times for the same patient.

Ahmad Djojodiguno, the hospital director, refers to these cost-saving measures as "medical nationalism," his response to what is rapidly becoming a health-care crisis in the country.

Indonesia is struggling to reverse a debilitating economic crisis that has seen its currency lose at least 70 percent of its foreign-

exchange value since summer and the price of imported goods — including medical supplies, equipment and drugs — soar beyond reach. The economic disruption has critically affected the health-care system, with the stocks of some medicines running low and some local pharmaceutical companies suspending production.

"With some creativity, we can overcome the problem," Mr. Ahmad said. "We have to innovate."

One innovation is employed when a patient first enters the examining room. Younger doctors — trained in the recent years of Indonesian affluence — became accustomed to ordering a battery of tests and X-rays before making a diagnosis. Now they are instructed to be very selective in the tests they order and to take only those X-rays that are essential.

Because the hospital is passing on more costs to patients, Mr. Ahmad has instituted several "value packages" of tests and X-rays at reduced prices — an idea he credits to the McDonald's restaurant chain. "It's like the advertisement for McDonald's on television," he said. "We have value packs, too."

For Mr. Ahmad, such belt-tightening is nothing new; he was trained as a physician during Indonesia's leaner times, when supplies were short and hospitals made do on bare-bones budgets.

"We have to return to the difficulties we had in the 1960s and '70s," he said. For intravenous feeding and blood transfusions, he said, "I remember using the old bottle with the tubing. I had to rinse it out and reuse it. Now we have to go back to that again."

The problems here at Cipto Mangunkusumo

Hospital — and the search for creative ways to cut costs — have become commonplace across the country. Last week, the English-language Jakarta Post reported that Dr. Sutomo Hospital, a large public facility in Surabaya in eastern Java, was setting up a center for traditional medicine as a way to combat the rising cost of imported drugs.

Earlier local newspaper reports said four people had died on the island of Bali in January because they could not continue their expensive kidney dialysis treatments.

Here in Jakarta, Padjji Rahardjo, a physician who runs Cipto Mangunkusumo Hospital's dialysis ward, said the cost of one five-hour treatment had shot up to about 500,000 rupiah (\$32) from 150,000 rupiah — all because the cost of imported materials had risen due to the rupiah's plunge. Regular patients complained vigorously about the cost, he said, but most have no alternative because they depend on the weekly treatment to survive.

THE BIGGEST PROBLEM, health workers say, is the high cost of medicine — chiefly imported drugs, but also locally manufactured medicines. At the Medica pharmacy in the center of Jakarta, Ane, the assistant manager, said she had seen the prices for most drugs double since the economic crisis began. She said regular customers still bought the medicines they needed for "little by little" instead of in large quantities. For those who can no longer afford their usual medicine, Miss Ane sells them cheaper generic brand drugs.

The situation is the same at the nearby Arics

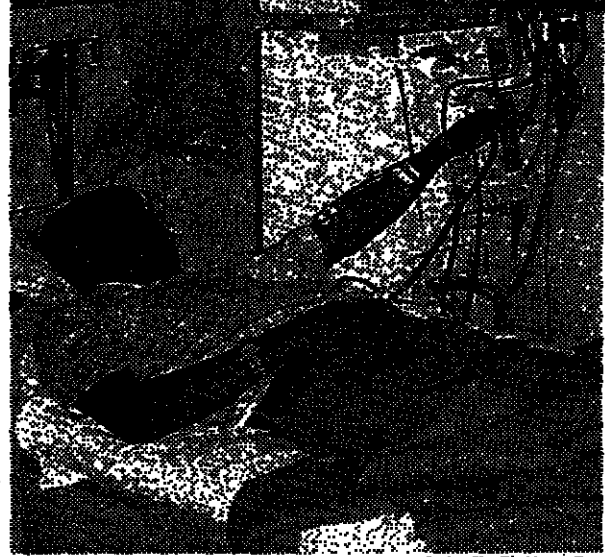
pharmacy on Peanut Tree Road. There, Naomi, the assistant manager, said the price of one common antibiotic, amoxycillin, had jumped to 1,000 rupiah per tablet from 400 rupiah. A container of Celestamine, an allergy cream, costs 19,000 rupiah, up from 7,000.

Endang Suhernan, a high school teacher with two young children, was waiting just outside the pharmacy of Cipto Mangunkusumo Hospital, where his father was receiving emergency treatment for an asthma attack. He had just purchased his father's usual medicine, which used to cost 10,000 rupiah but now costs twice that amount. He also needed to buy a syringe, but the hospital pharmacy was sold out.

"It's extremely expensive," he said. "My father is on a pension. I'm just a civil servant with a government salary."

The president of the World Bank, James Wolfensohn, announced during a visit here last week that the lending agency would be providing extra funding to help Indonesia purchase drugs and basic medical supplies for its public hospitals. Mr. Wolfensohn said the more than 200 Indonesian pharmaceutical companies rely on imports for 90 percent of their materials, and he called the problem critical.

Health Minister Sujudi said Monday that the government would begin importing the raw materials needed to make generic medicines, as well as other medical supplies, at a sub-



Dialysis at Cipto Mangunkusumo, where patients use the same artificial kidney tube up to eight times.

sidized exchange rate. Mr. Sujudi said Indonesia had enough medicine in stock to last just four months, and enough raw materials for just two months.

For doctors trying to cope with the crisis, the help cannot come soon enough. "It's hard," said Kartowisastro, Cipto Mangunkusumo's deputy director. "It's hard. We are optimistic. But we don't know for how long."

Thousands Are Trapped In Sierra Leone Fighting 1,400 Sail to Guinea, but Many Can't Escape

Agence France-Press

GENEVA — Thousands of civilians are trapped in the Sierra Leone capital, Freetown, a peninsula city cut off from the mainland by fighting between the junta and Nigerian-led forces, a Red Cross spokesman said Wednesday.

About 1,400 people have fled to the Guinean capital, Conakry, aboard small boats, braving a 10-to-12-hour crossing, according to Paul Stromberg, a spokesman for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees.

Arriving refugees said that thousands more wanted to flee to Conakry, which lies about 150 kilometers to the northwest of Freetown along the West African coast.

Shells have hit residential areas in Freetown despite repeated pleas to combatants not to fire blindly or to target civilians, or use them for any military purpose.

The refugee agency spokesman said many people wanted to flee Freetown but could not. "Whether it's insecurity or lack of boats, we don't know," Mr. Stromberg said.

The refugee agency has set up an intake center at Forecariah, Guinea, about an hour from Conakry, with a capacity for 15,000 to 20,000 refugees.

The Nigerian-led intervention forces seeking to overthrow the military junta in Freetown pledged two weeks ago not to fire on Red Cross facilities, where 68 people are being treated for injuries.

At least 50 people were reported killed in the fighting in Freetown, and another 50 were drowned in a boat that capsized as they tried to flee, the police to the north of the capital said.

A Determined Nigeria

James Rupert of The Washington Post reported earlier from Abidjan, Ivory Coast:

Nigerian troops and Sierra Leonean tribal militias pressed a seventh day of attacks on Sierra Leone's military government Wednesday in their most determined effort so far to topple the junta.

Nine months after the Sierra Leonean military overthrew President Ahmad Tejan Kabbah, Nigeria appears to have brushed aside the preference of other

West African states for continued diplomatic efforts to restore civilian rule. Nigerian troops, who are in Sierra Leone as part of the West African peacekeeping force known as Ecomog. The Nigerians have been trading artillery barrages and rifle fire with Sierra Leone troops and guerrillas.

Nearly 40 years after independence from Britain, Sierra Leone is one of the world's poorest nations. Last May, troops deposed Mr. Kabbah and formed a coalition military government with their erstwhile enemies, a rebel force called the Revolutionary United Front.

In October, West African states, led by Nigeria and backed by international sanctions against the junta, brokered an agreement under which the military government promised to hand power back to Mr. Kabbah by April.

But the deal never got off the ground. A planned cease-fire failed, with fighting in rural areas escalating in recent weeks between the junta forces and tribal militias called *kamajors* that support Mr. Kabbah. The army accused the *kamajors* of provoking the fighting and refusing to disarm, as it had promised in the peace deal.

The sustained fighting around Freetown, which each side accuses the other of starting, began Feb. 5.

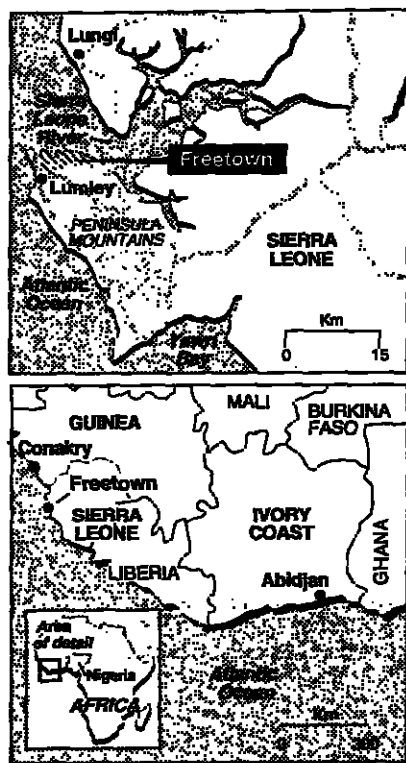
But Ecomog's Nigerian chief of staff made it clear Monday that the force's commanders were seeking a major military victory to weaken or overthrow the junta.

"As I am talking to you, our troops are moving. We are not far away from the city center," Brigadier General Abdul One Mohammed said at a news conference in Lagos.

It is an opportunity to bring sanity to the system," he said. Freetown sits between a range of steep hills to the south and east and the sea to the west.

The Nigerian troops are approaching the peninsula from the east, with fighting reported along the main roads and in the hills.

Journalists in Freetown have been unable to reach combat areas but said a warplane, presumed to be Nigerian, bombed the main government TV and radio transmitter Monday, leaving the



structure flames. Freetown, which has been crippled economically since the coup and the imposition of sanctions, is virtually shut down, with few vehicles moving and little food available in markets, according to residents reached by telephone.

They said residents of combat areas have walked to other parts of the city carrying their belongings, to sleep wherever they can.

Corrections

The number of jobs that California officials predict could be lost because of the Asian economic slowdown was misstated in Wednesday's editions. The estimate is 39,000 jobs statewide.

An article about relations between the European Union and Israel in Friday's editions misstated their trade position. After deducting the import of cut diamonds from Antwerp, Israel has a trade deficit with the EU.

An article Friday about Zimbabwe referred to the fight that black liberation forces waged against Britain to gain independence. The war was waged against the forces of the white-minority colonial government of what was then Rhodesia.

TRAVEL UPDATE

France Ratifies Anti-Pollution Plan

PARIS (Reuters) — The French cabinet approved on Wednesday anti-pollution measures that will favor owners of newer, environmentally friendly vehicles.

The government intends to send green stickers to people with approved cars that would allow them to drive during pollution alerts. Cuts will be imposed on other drivers when pollution hits the highest alert, level three. Approved vehicles will include those made after 1993, when catalytic converters became mandatory, or those powered by electricity or liquid or natural gas.

Uffizi Gallery to Reopen Rooms

FLORENCE (AFP) — The Uffizi Gallery is reopening this

week nine rooms damaged by a Mafia bomb explosion in May 1993, the city hall said Wednesday. Two rooms, notably containing paintings by Titian, were opened Tuesday, while the other seven, displaying paintings by Veronese, Tintoretto and non-Italian masters, were to reopen Thursday.

Delta Air Lines is seeking authorization from the U.S. government to operate six nonstop flights daily to three Japanese cities. The carrier wants to offer flights from Atlanta to Tokyo starting June 3 and from Portland, Oregon, to Osaka and Fukuoka starting Nov. 1. (AFP)

Northwest Airlines will offer daily flights from Osaka, Japan, to Taipei starting April 5. (AP)

Singapore's tourist arrivals are expected to fall by 8 percent to 10 percent this year, after a 1.3 percent decline last year, because of the currency turmoil in East Asia. (Bloomberg)

WEEKEND SKI REPORT

Resort	Depth	U	Mts.	Res.	Snow	Last	Comments
Andorra Soldeu	50	95	Good	At	Pool	3/2	everything open, good snow
Austria Ischgl	10	120	Good	At	Pool	2/1	all lifts open, still mostly good
Kitzbuhel	7	70	Fair	At	Pool	2/1	all lifts open, spring skiing still
Lach	10	120	Good	At	Pool	2/1	all lifts open, good overall
Mayrhofen	5	60	Fair	At	Pool	2/1	south facing slopes still after lunch
Obertauern	60	170	Good	At	Pool	2/1	all lifts open, snow holding up well
Seefeld	80	250	Good	At	Pool	2/1	all lifts open, snow holding up well
St. Anton	45	220	Good	At	Pool	2/1	north slopes still, snow holding up well
Switzerland Grindelwald	70	115	Good	At	Pool	102	all lifts open, snow holding up well
Whistler	100	220	Good	At	Pool	102	everything open, snow very good
France Alps d'Huez	80	250	Good	At	Pool	2/1	7000 ft. a.s.l., some snow after lunch
Les Arcs	115	280	Good	At	Pool	2/1	7000 ft. a.s.l., snow holding up well
Avoriaz	120	150	Good	At	Pool	2/1	all lifts open, spring skiing still
Chamonix	80	180	Good	At	Pool	2/1	all lifts open, snow holding up well
Courmayeur	105	110	Good	At	Pool	2/1	6500 ft. a.s.l., snow holding up well
Les Deux Alpes	80	280	Good	At	Pool	2/1	good snow, snow holding up well
Flaine	80	210	Good	At	Pool	2/1	all lifts open, snow holding up well
Madone	80	180	Good	At	Pool	2/1	all lifts open, snow holding up well
Méribel	80	180	Good	At	Pool	2/1	all lifts open, snow holding up well
La Plagne	110	180	Good	At	Pool	2/1	all lifts open, snow holding up well
Serre Chevalier	80	250	Good	At	Pool	2/1	all lifts open, snow holding up well
La Tignes	120	110	Good	At	Pool	2/1	all lifts open, snow holding up well
Tignes	110	220	Good	At	Pool	2/1	all lifts open, snow holding up well
Val d'Isère	80	250	Good	At	Pool	2/1	all lifts open, snow holding up well
Val Thorens	110	250	Good	At	Pool	2/1	all lifts open, snow holding up well
Germany Garmisch	15	180	Good	At	Pool	2/1	3300 ft. a.s.l., good snow at altitude

WEATHER

Europe	Today	Tomorrow	Europe	Today	Tomorrow
Algeria	15/24	16/25	Algeria	15/24	16/25
Amsterdam	12/18	13/19	Amsterdam	12/18	13/19
Antwerp	12/18	13/19	Antwerp	12/18	13/19
Athens	18/24	19/25	Athens	18/24	19/25
Berlin	12/18	13/19	Berlin	12/18	13/19
Brussels	12/18	13/19	Brussels	12/18	13/19
Cairo	18/24	19/25	Cairo	18/24	19/25
Cardiff	12/18	13/19	Cardiff	12/18	13/19
Chengdu	12/18	13/19	Chengdu	12/18	13/19
Copenhagen	12/18	13/19	Copenhagen	12/18	13/19
Dublin	12/18	13/19	Dublin	12/18	13/19
Edinburgh	12/18	13/19	Edinburgh	12/18	13/19
Florence	18/24	19/25	Florence	18/24	19/25
Frankfurt	12/18	13/19	Frankfurt	12/18	13/19
Geneva	12/18	13/19	Geneva	12/18	13/19
Hamburg	12/18	13/19	Hamburg	12/18	13/19
Helsinki	12/18	13/19	Helsinki	12/18	13/19
Istanbul	18/24	19/25	Istanbul	18/24	19/25
London	12/18	13/19	London	12/18	13/19
Madrid	18/24	19/25	Madrid	18/24	19/25
Moscow	12/18	13/19	Moscow	12/18	13/19
Nairobi	18/24	19/25	Nairobi	18/24	19/25
Paris	12/18	13/19	Paris	12/18	13/19
Rome	18/24	19/25	Rome	18/24	19/25
Seoul	12/18	13/19	Seoul	12/18	13/19
Stockholm	12/18	13/19	Stockholm	12/18	13/19
Taipei	18/24	19/25	Taipei	18/24	19/25
Tokyo	18/24	19/25	Tokyo	18/24	19/25
Warsaw	12/18	13/19	Warsaw	12/18	13/19
Yokohama	18/24	19/25	Yokohama	18/24	19/25

EMU Fact or Fiction?
EMU Policy Will Generate Major Currency Moves
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Peter G. Cetrone
Foreign & Futures Specialist

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THE AMERICAS

An Adviser's Metaphor: Clinton as an Airborne 'Roadrunner' Coyote

By John F. Harris
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton, one of his advisers said this week, is a little like the coyote in the old "Roadrunner" cartoons. He has kicked off the cliff, but managed for a moment to keep running on air.

The point, as this aide explained it, is that the coyote did plummet eventually. And many other Clinton advisers, both inside and outside the White House, acknowledge they have the same fear.

Among the Clinton inner circle there is widespread satisfaction — and no small amount of surprise — at how well the short-term strategy crafted by Mr. Clinton's lawyers and political team in the first days of the Monica Lewinsky controversy has succeeded.

By turning away questions, having his wife, Hillary Rodham Clinton, and lieutenants attack the Whitewater independent counsel, Kenneth Starr, and continuing his schedule as though all was normal, Mr. Clinton is prospering politically during the gravest legal threat he has faced during his presidency.

But many Clinton advisers acknowledge that their success in plowing through the frenzied first days of the controversy does not mean they have a long-term strategy. Instead, these people say,

White House damage control remains an improvisational, day-to-day affair.

Many advisers, who said they would share their views candidly only on a not-for-attribution basis, expect the next critical moment to come when Mr. Starr seeks to hear from Mr. Clinton directly about allegations that he carried on a sexual relationship with the former White House intern and then urged her to lie about it.

So far, Mr. Starr has not asked Mr. Clinton to give a deposition or appear before the grand jury that has been hearing testimony on the allegations. But several Clinton advisers inside and outside the White House say they fully expect such a request — possibly as early as this month — and that it will force Mr. Clinton to deal with the controversy in ways he has so far avoided.

As a practical matter, several advisers said Tuesday, there is little chance Mr. Clinton could refuse to appear without antagonizing a public that, according to most polls, has overwhelmingly given Mr. Clinton the benefit of the doubt. But once Mr. Clinton gives a story to Mr. Starr and a grand jury, there will be overwhelming pressure for him to start giving some answers to the public, some advisers say.

So far, he has snubbed such detailed questions as whether and how often he met and called Ms. Lewinsky, gave her gifts, or discussed the af-

fidavit she gave in the Paula Jones sexual harassment suit.

"This is driven by public opinion, and if that changes the strategy will change," said one Democrat who speaks regularly with Clinton aides.

Public opinion has already figured critically in Mr. Clinton's response. Prior to last week's barrage by Clinton lawyers and various aides about alleged leaks by Mr. Starr, White House aides were already in possession of data by a presidential pollster, Mark Penn, showing overwhelming public sentiment for prosecuting Mr. Starr if it is shown that he violated confidentiality rules, according to Democratic sources.

In a news conference last week, Mr. Clinton cited confidentiality rules in explaining why he could not answer questions about his relationship with Ms. Lewinsky. Earlier this week, a White House spokesman, Joe Lockhart, acknowledged that, while there is a gag order in the Paula Jones case, there is no legal bar to Mr. Clinton's telling his story about Ms. Lewinsky.

Already, among some White House staff members and outside Democrats who consult with the White House, several of whom have spoken directly with Mr. Clinton, there is open speculation about what one called an "alternate story line." This is a way that Mr. Clinton, when the time comes, can offer a benign explanation

for the close relationship he apparently enjoyed with Ms. Lewinsky.

Under one scenario being floated by various Democrats close to the White House, Mr. Clinton could try to explain the high-level attention that Ms. Lewinsky got from Mr. Clinton and his close friend, Vernon Jordan Jr., by noting that Ms. Lewinsky was close to a prominent fund-raiser, Walter Kaye, and therefore merited special care.

Under another scenario, which some Democrats said they have urged the president and his advisers to articulate, Mr. Clinton would stick by his story that there was no sexual involvement with Ms. Lewinsky but acknowledge that he was wrong to get so close to her without understanding that their relationship would be subject to question by outsiders.

One Democrat who consults with the White House on political matters said it was "perfectly plausible" that Mr. Clinton might have heard that Ms. Lewinsky was spreading fantasized stories about their relationship. Knowing that his reputation would make many people inclined to believe her, this person asserted, Mr. Clinton may have taken pains to meet with her last December and instructed Mr. Jordan to help her find work.

So far, none of these exculpatory story lines has been offered on anything like an official basis by the White House. But several advisers say this

is a matter of time, despite the preference of Clinton lawyers that he stay silent as long as possible.

"Look, at some point he's going to have to tell his story and explain himself," said one Democrat who consults frequently with the White House.

The danger, several advisers said, is that new facts will emerge that Mr. Clinton could not explain innocently, and would lead people who have reserved judgment so far to conclude that he lied in his public denials or under oath. While some advisers think the public is willing to accept a measure of dishonesty on sexual matters, others said they fear that conclusive proof of lying still has the potential to destroy his standing.

Speaking with students at Harvard University, Michael McCurry, the White House press secretary, acknowledged as much. "If it turns out what the president has said has not been fair and square with the American people, that has enormous implications."

But Mr. McCurry went on to say that the stakes were equally high for those who have reported on the allegations.

"If it turns out that much of what has been reported in this environment ends up being not true, the damage that's been done to the institution of the press," he said, "will be grievous."

Helms Stuns Albright With Turnabout on Foreign Policy

By Norman Kempster
Los Angeles Times

WASHINGTON — The chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Jesse Helms, in a pointed exchange with Secretary of State Madeleine Albright, has said he intends to stall key U.S. foreign policy legislation unless the White House yields to Congress on an unrelated abortion issue.

Mrs. Albright warned that the impasse was forcing her to conduct foreign policy "with one hand tied behind my back." But Mr. Helms insisted Tuesday that the administration was responsible for the deadlock, and he called for new talks, possibly including President Bill Clinton, to "work something out."

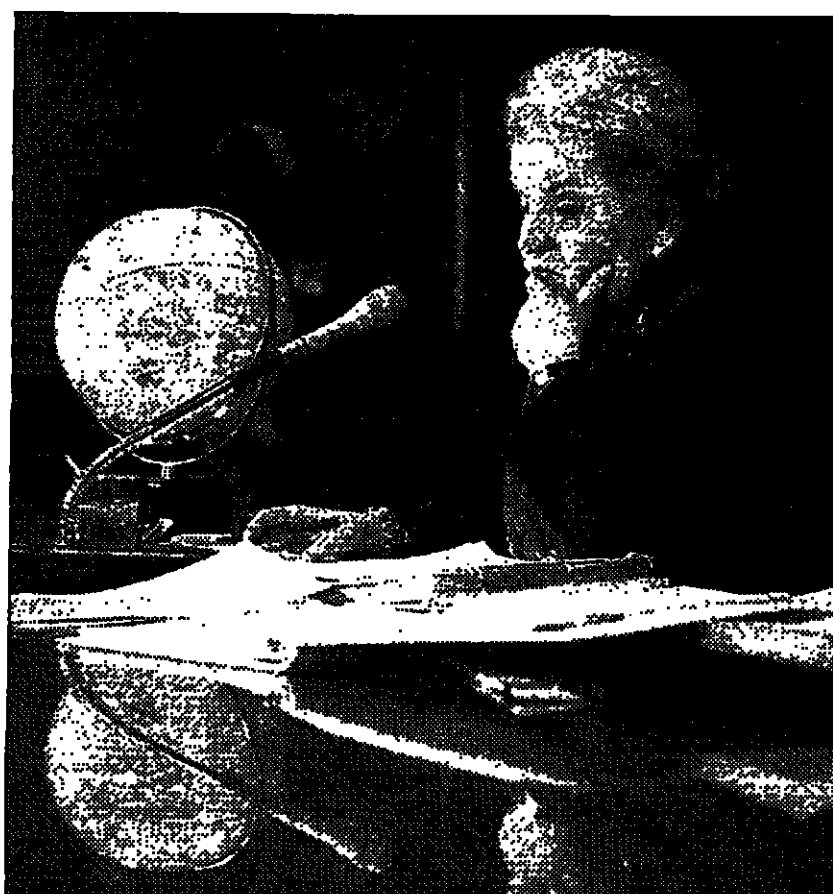
The conservative North Carolina senator said Congress was unlikely to approve a compromise bill to pay overdue U.S. dues to the United Nations, increase by \$18 billion the U.S. line of credit for the International Monetary Fund, and reauthorize the State Department without an agreement on the abortion issue.

The UN, IMF and reauthorization legislation was described by Mrs. Albright as the most important piece of unfinished foreign policy business on Capitol Hill. The bill stalled last year when abortion opponents in the House attached an amendment prohibiting U.S. contributions to international family planning organizations that use their own funds to perform or suggest abortions abroad.

Mr. Clinton threatened to veto the bill if the abortion language was included.

Mrs. Albright had regarded Mr. Helms as an ally on the issue before their exchange during a committee hearing Tuesday. She seemed shocked when he asserted: "You're not going to get any United Nations money. You're not going to get the reauthorization."

Mrs. Albright said she thought Mr. Helms had agreed that the UN, IMF and reauthorization plans were too important to be jeopardized by the abortion fight. She also reminded him that he had helped write legislation that was sidetracked by the abortion dispute.



Secretary Albright appearing before Senator Helms's committee.

"I stood with you last year," Mr. Helms said. "And I got fussed at all across the country by people who thought I had sold out. Well, I hadn't sold out."

The UN and IMF issues are crucial to administration foreign policy goals. The United States is about \$1 billion behind on its dues at the United Nations, a fact that has subjected Washington to ridicule abroad. In addition, according to administration officials, the nonpayment has damaged U.S. efforts to use the United Nations to advance U.S. priorities such as the destruction of Iraq's weapons of mass destruction.

"Mr. Chairman, this issue is not complicated; it is simple," Mrs. Albright said. "The best America is a leader, not a debtor. Let us act quickly to put our UN arrears behind us, restore America's full influence within the UN system, move ahead with UN reform."

But Mr. Helms, an outspoken foe of abortion, told Mrs. Albright: "There may not be swift approval of IMF and UN funding, even if you have the votes for it, so long as the administration

continues to reject concessions made by the House last year."

■ Rubin Presses Congress

International financial institutions like the International Monetary Fund, World Bank and regional development banks are reforming to meet U.S. concerns and should be supported, Treasury Secretary Robert Rubin told Congress, Bloomberg News reported.

Continuing a battle to win funding for the IMF and related institutions, Mr. Rubin said the organizations provided "an enormous return for the American taxpayer" by helping build free markets and free trade, and helping contain financial crises like those in Asia.

Mr. Rubin's remarks coincided with the opening of a campaign by a group of business and political leaders led by former Presidents Jimmy Carter and Gerald Ford to persuade Congress to approve IMF funding and preserve the administration's ability to help foreign economies through the Treasury Department's Exchange Stabilization Fund.

A Clinton-Lewinsky Meeting Reported

Ex-Secret Service Agent Says the 2 Were Alone in Oval Office in 1995

By Susan Schmidt
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Monica Lewinsky spent part of a weekend afternoon in late 1995 alone with President Bill Clinton in the Oval Office, according to a retired Secret Service officer.

Mr. Clinton testified last month that he did not recall ever being alone with Ms. Lewinsky, either while she was employed at the White House or later at the Pentagon, except perhaps on very brief occasions when she dropped off papers in his office, according to sources familiar with Mr. Clinton's testimony.

The former uniformed Secret Service officer, Lewis Fox, said in an interview Tuesday that Ms. Lewinsky, then a White House intern, spent at least 40 minutes alone with Mr. Clinton while Mr. Fox was posted outside the Oval Office door. She had arrived with papers for the president, he said, and Mr. Clinton instructed Mr. Fox to usher her into his office.

Mr. Clinton was questioned in a closed-door deposition Jan. 17 in the Paula Jones sexual harassment case about whether he had sexual relationships with Ms. Lewinsky and other government employees.

Mr. Fox is the first person to publicly say that he saw the president and Ms. Lewinsky alone together. As a result, his statement could be critical to the attempt by the independent counsel, Kenneth Starr, to determine whether Mr. Clinton did have a relationship with Ms. Lewinsky and then attempt to conceal it.

(The White House press secretary, Michael McCurry, said Wednesday that it would be unusual for a Secret Service agent, rather than a White

House staff member, to be ushering someone into the Oval Office, The Associated Press reported.)

"It's not the practice that I'm familiar with or that any of us around here are familiar with," Mr. McCurry said. Asked whether Mr. Clinton would clear up questions about the matter, Mr. McCurry said, "We are not responding day to day to stories."

Mr. Fox, who retired after 27 years with the Secret Service in January 1997, said he was uncertain of the exact date when Ms. Lewinsky visited the Oval Office, but said he believed it was a Saturday afternoon in either September, October or November 1995. Ms. Lewinsky told her onetime friend Linda Tripp — who secretly tape-recorded many of their conversations and gave them to investigators — that she began a sexual relationship with Mr. Clinton on Nov. 15, 1995, according to an affidavit Ms. Tripp made in the Jones case.

A Secret Service spokesman, Arnette Heintze, said his office would not comment on what Mr. Fox or other Secret Service personnel may have seen because the Lewinsky matter is the subject of Mr. Starr's ongoing investigation.

Mr. Fox said the day he witnessed Ms. Lewinsky visit Mr. Clinton, he was posted for a one-hour shift outside the Oval Office door. It was around midday, he said, when Ms. Lewinsky arrived saying she had some paperwork she needed to bring in to the president.

Mr. Fox said the president's secretary, Betty Currie, was not on duty that day. Mr. Fox said he opened the Oval Office door and told Mr. Clinton there were papers for him. The president was able to see Ms. Lewinsky

through the doorway, Mr. Fox said, and he told the officer to send her in. Mr. Fox said he remained at his post for another 40 minutes or so before he was relieved by another officer. During that time, he said, Ms. Lewinsky was behind the closed doors of the Oval Office with Mr. Clinton.

Mr. Fox said he was not sure of what occurred between Mr. Clinton and Ms. Lewinsky.

[The political consultant and Clinton ally James Carville said in a television interview that there were holes in Mr. Fox's story, Reuters reported.]

"Why would The Washington Post report that when they know full well that there are four doors into the Oval Office? Why didn't they choose to report that anybody can walk in any door, none of them are locked?" Carville said. "All that we know is the man's memory is correct, and he didn't come out the door."

[He added that the White House official said allow a person outside the Oval Office to look in, for example, to check on the status of a meeting.]

Mr. Fox, who lives in Waynesburg, Pennsylvania, was interviewed on WPXI television in Pittsburgh last week and said he saw Ms. Lewinsky in the White House.

Since that broadcast, he has been contacted by the association that represents Secret Service officers and discouraged from recalling anything more about what he saw.

Officials at the television station said they received a subpoena from Mr. Starr for the videotape of the Fox interview and had given it to investigators.

Filtering the Mystery Out of Tap Water

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The U.S. government Wednesday moved a step closer to giving American consumers detailed information about potential hazards in their tap water.

The Environmental Protection Agency proposed regu-

lations that would require suppliers nationwide to provide customers with annual reports on what is in their drinking water and whether it meets federal health standards.

"The new information will provide consumers with a

snapshot of the current state of their local drinking water supply," the agency's administrator, Carol Browner, said at a news conference.

The regulation, which must undergo a 45-day comment period, will not be final until later this year, and environmental officials said most of the nation's 56,000 water agencies probably would not supply the annual reports until next year.

Included in the reports would be:

- What lakes, aquifers or rivers the water came from.
- What contaminants were in the water and whether the amounts exceeded U.S. health standards.

- What health risks were posed by the contamination when federal standards were exceeded.

- What violations and enforcement actions had been taken against the water supplier during the year.

When Congress last summer considered revisions in

the federal drinking water law, this "citizen right-to-know" provision was the subject of concern from some lawmakers.

There was disagreement over how much information should be made available. Water agencies had maintained that providing too much data might confuse customers, cause unnecessary fears and add to costs.

The Senate originally rejected the disclosure provision. But supporters argued citizens had a right to know what chemicals and other contaminants were in the water they drank. The law, when finally approved, left it to the environmental agency to develop regulations on the new reporting requirements.

Meanwhile, the Food and Drug Administration is considering whether to require "right-to-know" labeling on bottled water. The drug agency is working with the bottled water industry on new guidelines for such labeling.

POLITICAL NOTES

Surgeon General Is Confirmed

WASHINGTON — The Senate has voted overwhelmingly to confirm David Satcher as surgeon general, rejecting attempts by conservatives to link him to controversial causes and to frame the vote as a referendum on the "values and ethics" of President Bill Clinton's administration.

The confirmation of Dr. Satcher, 57, the director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, fills the post for the first time since Joycelyn Elders was forced to resign from the office in 1994.

He was confirmed by a vote of 63 to 35 after 75 senators — 15 more than required — voted to end a filibuster mounted by the conservative Senator John Ashcroft, Republican of Missouri.

Mr. Ashcroft and other conservatives opposed the confirmation, citing Dr. Satcher's opposition to a ban on what critics call partial-birth abortions and his support for needle-exchange programs for drug addicts.

Maine Repeals Gay-Rights Law

AUGUSTA, Maine — Maine has become the first state to vote to repeal a gay-rights law, a move that both sides said should send a message around the nation.

Ten other states and the District of Columbia have laws similar to the one repealed Tuesday, which barred discrimination against homosexuals in employment, housing and credit applications. Supporters of gay rights said the repeal would increase pressure for a federal law. Opponents said the federal government should learn a different lesson: to refrain from providing special protection for homosexuals.

The referendum brought out only 31 percent of Maine's voters; 52 percent of those voting favored the repeal. (AP)

Bill to Ban Cloning Is Shelved

WASHINGTON — Senate legislation to ban human

cloning was shelved Wednesday because of fundamental differences over what constitutes a human life form that is entitled to legal protection.

A move to break the filibuster received 42 votes in the Senate, 18 short of the 60 needed to end the impasse and begin debate on a Republican-backed bill that would permanently ban a procedure for cloning a human embryo. Opponents of the bill, who include many groups in the scientific community, say it goes too far in restricting vital research. (AP)

Quote/Unquote

President Bill Clinton, resisting Republican pressure for a tax cut: "Let me be clear: Fiscal irresponsibility gave us 12 years of exploding deficits, division, declining wages. Fiscal responsibility has given us the strongest economy in a generation. I will not allow a return to the policies that have failed us in the past." (WP)

Away From Politics

U.S. environmental officials are investigating whether hundreds of thousands of modern heavy-duty diesel trucks were illegally designed to skirt the Clean Air Act's controls on pollution emissions. (NYT)

The chairman of the NAACP, Myrtle Evers-Williams, says she will not run for re-election. She wants to establish an institute named for her husband, the slain civil rights worker Medgar Evers. (AP)

A former-saleswoman who said she was fired for speaking Spanish was awarded \$500,000 by a federal jury in New York. (AP)

Virginia executed a man who killed a cashier in a 1986 robbery. (Reuters)

A rare set of Siamese twins, connected at the side and with only two legs between them, has been born in California. (Reuters)

AMERICAN TOPICS

Sweepstakes 'Winners' Learn The Hard Truth of Marketing

Richard Lusk, an 88-year-old California man, flew across the country to Tampa, Florida, last week, persuaded that he had won \$11 million in the American Family Publishers sweepstakes.

Although he had flown there in October on a similar mission and suffered a stroke the day after his return, Mr. Lusk again paid \$1,700 for an airplane ticket. He wanted to hand-deliver his "winning" entry to the return address on a letter that declared: "Richard Lusk, Final Results Are In, and They're Official: You're Our Newest \$11 Million Winner." Mr. Lusk reports the Los Angeles Times, did not see the small print that said he had won only if he had the winning number. "I didn't see how I could be wrong," he said this week.

He was not alone. At least 20 people, most of them elderly, have flown to Florida in recent

years seeking to claim fortunes. Tampa airport officials say. The parade of seniors baffled by sweepstakes run by marketers such as Publishers Clearing House and American Family Publishers, has outraged people in Florida.

A Tampa resident, Ina Brown, 77, has sued American Family Publishers after learning that the letter that stated "You've Swept Past 200,000-Plus Other Winners With Our First \$11,075,000 Prize in History!" was worthless. She and another plaintiff are seeking damages equal to the prize and asking that the company be barred from using words such as "congratulations" in future mailings.

Florida's attorney general, Bob Butterworth, has filed an action against American Family Publishers charging it with violating state law against deceptive and unfair practices. A spokesman for the company denies any wrongdoing.

Short Takes

Spas and massage stations have been offering an astonishing array of new ways to reduce stress, U.S. News & World Report says. Consider these mind-expanding, muscle-relaxing possibilities: the hot-stone massage involves kneading smooth, heated lava stones into tense muscles; in the Shiatsu, heated aromatic oil is poured onto the forehead in a constant stream

to relax the nervous system; the Watsu involves being rocked, cradled and massaged by a therapist in a pool of mineral water, a veritable back-to-the-womb experience. Then there is the equine experience (not available at urban locations): brushing and grooming a horse.

In California, some Wells Fargo bank branches will soon offer clients services not normally associated with banking. Customers will be able to drop off their dry cleaning, mail packages, buy a sandwich or pick up a cappuccino. The services will be provided by a well-known Seattle-based coffee chain, a food purveyor and a dry-cleaning business.

Legislators in Iowa, concerned about prostitution rings at interstate highway rest stops, introduced a bill not long ago intended to bar sex acts in certain public places. Now some Iowans in high places are concerned about unintended effects. Under the bill, Governor Terry Branstad apparently could face as much as a year in jail for having sex with his wife in the governor's mansion. "This bill has some good intentions," said state Representative Dwight Dinkla, "but it certainly needs some more work."

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ASIA/PACIFIC

Police in Jakarta Begin Arresting Protesters

By Seth Mydans
New York Times Service

JAKARTA — Slapping himself vigorously on the stomach, a man in a brown shirt shouted, "We are hungry!" as a line of riot policemen with plastic shields moved forward Wednesday for their biggest crackdown yet on street demonstrators in the Indonesian capital.

Nearly 100 people were detained after a peaceful protest over the rising prices and food shortages that are forcing shoppers to spend hours in search of such basic items as cooking oil and baby-milk powder.

As Indonesia's economy has continued to worsen, despite a \$40 billion rescue package organized by the International Monetary Fund, anger has risen here and food riots have broken out in a score of communities around the country.

President Suharto sounded angry on Wednesday too, calling the exchange rate for the weakened currency, the rupiah, "insane." Since last July, the rupiah has fallen from 2,400 to the dollar to as low as 17,000 to the dollar, before strengthening again to about 7,200 on Wednesday.

Speaking informally on a visit to a factory, the president attributed the rupiah's fall to a "plot" by unnamed enemies aimed at destroying Indonesia's economy.

"There are signs that this monetary crisis has been engineered to smash our economic development of the

past 30 years," he said. His words were reminiscent of accusations by Prime Minister Mahatir bin Mohamad of Malaysia, who has blamed currency speculators, neo-colonialists and even a Jewish conspiracy for Asia's economic crisis.

In a gamble that is intended to stabilize the rupiah and to calm the protests and riots that have become increasingly frequent around the country, the government announced that it was moving ahead, as expected, to establish a currency board system.

Such a board — which some economists say is inappropriate for Indonesia — would peg the rupiah at a fixed rate, which it would support with the country's foreign exchange reserves.

It was not clear whether the arrests near the Ministry of Labor marked a toughening of the official attitude toward the small demonstrations that have become increasingly frequent in the streets of Jakarta.

Previous protests, mostly involving supporters of the opposition leader Megawati Sukarnoputri, have for the most part been left alone to march and shout and disperse peacefully. But the military has also announced that it is deploying 35,000 soldiers in the city and will act forcefully to maintain order here.

The capital has not so far experienced the violent outbreaks that have spread through provincial towns and cities. The latest of these to be reported here occurred Tuesday in the central Javanese town of Bumiayu, where officials said several dozen people threw stones at shops that had raised the price of

cooking oil.

On Sunday and Monday, a much bigger riot in the town of Ende on the island of Flores reportedly destroyed 21 Chinese-owned shops and forced many of their owners to take refuge in a police station.

In the demonstration in Jakarta, about 300 people carrying red and white banners and chanting "Lower the prices!" gathered outside the office of the attorney general.

"Corruption is making the crisis worse," said a demonstrator, who identified himself only as Irma. Security forces moved in to break up the rally, but when the demonstrators regrouped, riot police in visored helmets and padded vests began arresting them, marching them in orderly lines toward military transport vehicles.

"They were holding activities without permission in a public street, so what the police have done is ensure the safety of the traffic," said Colonel Arthur Damank of the police.

Paku Protest on Prices Reported

The official Antara news agency, in a dispatch cited by Reuters, reported that hundreds of people, mostly students, rallied Wednesday in and around Paku, the provincial capital of Central Sulawesi, in a similar protest against rising prices.

While most of the town's shops were shut, Antara said there had been no damage, and the police reported that the situation was under control.

BRIEFLY



Women and children awaiting aid Wednesday in Rustak, northern Afghanistan, a week after an earthquake devastated the region.

Aid Workers Warn Of Afghan Deaths

RUSTAK, Afghanistan — Aid workers warned Wednesday that the heavy death toll in the Afghan earthquake Feb. 4 could rise.

Snow was blocking all efforts to reach thousands stranded with little shelter or food, they said.

A week after the quake hit the northern province of Takhar killing about 4,000 people, humanitarian organizations were still frustrated in attempts to reach the stricken villages, many of which lie on steep mountain slopes.

"Thousands of people are facing risk of death through exposure," said Sandrine Chopin, an official from the European Commission Humanitarian Office.

"If they cannot eat to generate warmth and have no shelter, this will result in a major threat of many deaths," she said.

An official from the International Committee of the Red Cross said the group was negotiating with Islamabad to allow a Pakistan Air Force Hercules to fly in supplies.

Included would be blankets, tents and food, and possibly a helicopter to help scour the isolated region in search of survivors.

The relief material would be taken from the northwestern Pakistani city of Peshawar to Hajjah airport in Takhar Province. (APF)

Separatists Call Strike in Kashmir

SRINAGAR, India — Various Muslim separatist groups enforced a general strike Wednesday across Kashmir to mark the 14th anniversary of the execution of one of their leaders by the Indian government, witnesses said.

Businesses, banks, offices and schools remained closed and roads were deserted because of the one-day protest, they said.

Maqbool Bhatt, founder of the Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Front, a separatist group, was hanged in an Indian jail 14 years ago on charges of murder.

The All Party Freedom Conference, an umbrella forum of the separatist groups here, paid tributes to

Aid Workers Warn Of Afghan Deaths

Mr. Bhatt and hailed him as the first Kashmiri to "shed his blood" in the struggle for Kashmir's independence from India.

Some 20,000 people have died in Kashmir since 1989 when the separatists began their anti-Indian rebellion. (APF)

Executions Decline, Beijing Declares

BEIJING — The number of criminals sentenced to death in China has decreased since a revision of the criminal code in October, a Supreme People's Court judge said Wednesday.

"The greater restriction on capital punishment shows that China cherishes the lives of criminals," said Judge Zhang Jun.

No figures were given with the report, carried by the official Xinhua press agency.

In August, the human rights group Amnesty International estimated that on average 17 persons were sentenced to death each day in 1996, or more than 6,100 people over the course of the year.

Of the estimated total, 4,367 death sentences were carried out, Amnesty has said.

Revisions to the penal code exclude the death sentence for pregnant women and for criminals under age 18, Xinhua said. (APF)

Hong Kong Protest At Official's Visit

HONG KONG — Ringed and outnumbered by police, protesters followed China's legislative leader, Wednesday on his first visit to Hong Kong.

Qiao Shi, head of the National People's Congress and one of the most powerful Chinese leaders to visit Hong Kong since its handover to Chinese rule, met with top Hong Kong officials at Government House, the former residence of Britain's colonial governors.

Demonstrations outside Government House by two opposition groups were heavily controlled, with police outnumbering demonstrators by a ratio of 5 to 1.

There were minor scuffles but no arrests, the police said. (AP)

China: A Bulwark and a Peril to Asian Economies

By Steven Mufson
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — By vowing to defend its currency and prop up its economy with public-spending projects, China has been playing up its role as the responsible neighbor amid Asia's financial turmoil.

Deputy Prime Minister Li Lanqing said last week that China will put extra money into infrastructure and environmental projects if necessary to keep its flagging growth rate at 8 percent this year. And he promised once again to protect the value of the currency, the yuan.

"I think for 1998, greater China is the bulwark of Asian stability and growth,"

said William Overholt, an executive at Bankers Trust in Hong Kong. "It is very much the driver."

Despite its helpful economic policy commitments, however, China remains more a looming threat to the region's economies than their savior, many analysts say. Even without devaluing its currency, China has a troubled banking system, towering stockpiles of inexpensive consumer goods, huge exports, a voracious appetite for foreign investment and a virtually endless supply of what is still the cheapest labor in Asia.

"The absolute wage level is still cheaper in China," said Ken Chan, regional economist for Nikko Securities Research Center. "Even in the coastal

region, the wage level is at most parallel with Thailand and the Philippines. But in other areas there are very, very low wages."

The number of destitute Chinese peasants expected to migrate to cities in search of low-paid work during China's current five-year plan exceeds the entire labor force of Indonesia. China sucks in one-third more investment than Vietnam, Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines and Thailand combined, and much of that investment has been in fixed plants that will not be picked up and moved out of the country.

For the moment, China's government also appears to be more stable than some of its neighbors.

No Smoking Gun on '96 Fund-Raising

By David E. Sanger
and Don Van Natta Jr.
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Illegal campaign contributions to the Democratic National Committee in the 1996 election originated in bank accounts in "the greater China area," according to the final report of Republican senators investigating campaign finance abuses.

But the committee, in a declassified 13-page chapter obtained by The New York Times, says it could not establish that the Chinese government "funded, directed or encouraged the illegal contributions." The chapter is circulating among members of the committee and the nation's intelligence agencies.

While the report draws many connections between Chinese interests and Democratic donors and fund-raisers, it fails to provide evidence that China's government funneled money into national campaigns or influenced policy decisions in Washington.

Yet the report asserts that there is plenty of evidence that Chinese officials intended to do so. It concludes that President Jiang Zemin approved the creation of a Chinese government lobbying group to influence the U.S. Congress. Such lobbying would have been legal if China's representatives had been registered with Congress. The committee concluded that China was chiefly motivated by its desire to match the sophisticated efforts of Taiwan and other major governments.

The report goes on to say that China's zeal quickly resulted in a range of covert activities "designed to influence elections in this country." It also cited a "fragmentary" report that China attempted to influence the 1996 presidential election.

The so-called China chapter of the 1,500-page final report represents the conclusions of the Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs, led by Senator Fred Thompson of Tennessee. In July, Mr. Thompson opened the committee's

hearings with the assertion that there was "a Chinese plan to subvert our election process."

After nearly a year of investigation in the United States and Asia, and after 32 days of hearings that were televised last summer and fall, the committee still cannot determine conclusively "whether China 'funded, directed, or encouraged the illegal contributions' to the Democratic National Committee."

The report describes a wealthy Hong Kong contributor as a man who "reported to and was briefed by Chinese Communist Party officials," but it traces only one donation from the Chinese Consulate in Los Angeles. It went to a Republican who ran for the California State Assembly in 1996.

The committee was blocked in determining the origins of several million dollars in Democratic contributions because they could not get access to overseas banking records, including in China and Macau.

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EUROPE

Marines Remove a Commander in Italy Ski-Lift Investigation

By Matthew L. Wald
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The commander of a squadron of jets like the one that severed cables on a ski lift in Italy last week, killing 20 people, was relieved of command Friday because he asked crew members to turn over to him evidence in the investigation, according to the U.S. Marine Corps.

In a statement Tuesday night, the Marine Corps said Lieutenant Colonel Stephen Watters had been removed "because the commanding general lost confidence in his ability to lead the squadron."

"The loss of confidence stems from statements made to his squadron to destroy potential evidence in an ongoing investigation," the statement said.

Colonel Watters was not the commander of the squadron involved in the incident last week, near

the northern Italian ski resort town of Cavalese.

But the investigation has broadened to include his squadron because it rotates with three other squadrons between the Marine Air Station at Cherry Point, North Carolina, and a NATO base in Aviano, Italy. It was a jet on a training flight from Aviano that flew too low Feb. 3 and severed a ski lift, causing a gondola to crash to the ground and killing all of the passengers.

Marine investigators have been questioning the crews that fly EA-6B Prowler jets about whether they had broken the altitude rules for training flights.

Defense Department officials have acknowledged that the military jet, which is used in low-altitude missions in Bosnia-Herzegovina, was flying far below the minimum authorized altitude for training missions when it hit the ski lift.

A spokesman for the Marine Corps, Lieutenant

Colonel Stuart Wagner, said he did not know all the details of what Colonel Watters had said to his squadron.

Colonel Watters declined to comment when reached by telephone at his home.

A retired Prowler crew member who now works for a defense contractor said Tuesday that active crew members at the briefing called by Colonel Watters told him of what was discussed at the meeting.

The retiree, who spoke on the condition of anonymity, said the colonel had asked his crew members if they had any videotapes might show they had violated the rules on low-altitude flying.

The colonel asked that any such videotapes be turned over to him, the retiree said. Prowler crews commonly take ordinary home-video cameras along with them.

Thus far, no charges have been brought against

Colonel Watters, and it is not clear whether the crews he commanded had any evidence that would have incriminated them.

Colonel Watters, known as Muddy, entered the Marines in August 1979.

Italy Doubles Minimum Jet Altitude

Italy's defense minister said Wednesday that he had ordered the minimum altitude for flights over Rome doubled. The Associated Press reported from Rome.

Deputy Minister Beniamino Andreatta told the Chamber of Deputies he had ordered the minimum altitude raised from 150 meters (500 feet) to 600 meters for flights over the Italian Alps and to 300 meters for the rest of the country.

Mr. Andreatta also said he had suspended all military flights, both Italian and foreign, over the region where the cable car fell.

BRIEFLY

Lebed Candidacy In Siberia Reported

MOSCOW — Alexander Lebed, Russia's former security chief and presidential candidate, will run for governor in Krasnoyarsk, a key industrial region in central Siberia, according to a report Wednesday.

Mr. Lebed finished a strong third in the 1996 presidential race, but he has been less and less visible since he was fired as President Boris Yeltsin's security chief in October 1996.

Winning a governor's post would automatically make him a member of the Federation Council, the upper house of Russia's Parliament. He will face 15 other contenders in the April 26 election, according to the report, carried by the Itar-Tass news agency. (AP)

Bosnian Serbs End Protest Over Arrest

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — Bosnian Serbs tore down a symbolic wall in Sarajevo on Wednesday that they had erected to protest the arrest of a Serb suspect accused of killing a Bosnian government official.

Dragan Savic, the protest leader, said the Serbs decided to knock down the 10-meter-long brick wall in a Sarajevo suburb after holding talks with international police monitors.

"What we are doing today is showing understanding towards the international community regarding the Vasic case," Mr. Savic told reporters. The wall was erected on Tuesday to protest the arrest of Goran Vasic by Muslim-Croat federation police last week. (Reuters)

German State Bans 2 Neo-Nazi Groups

BERLIN — The Lower Saxony state interior minister banned two neo-Nazi groups Wednesday, one day after another state announced a police crackdown on extreme-rightist hangouts.

The decisions follow government reports that neo-Nazi attacks rose 10 percent last year, as well as concerns that extreme-rightists are using intimidation to keep foreigners out of restaurants, bars and neighborhoods.

Interior Minister Gerhard Glogowski said the banned groups, both called "Heide-Heim," were based in Buchholz and Hamburg and had the shared goal of overthrowing the government.

On Tuesday, the interior minister of Brandenburg state, Alwin Ziel, announced that police would be assigned to a crackdown starting next week on neo-Nazi hangouts. He said his state had an estimated 40 extreme-rightist groups. (AP)

Inquiry Into Diana Crash Is Expected to Drag On

New Book Says She Could Have Survived

By Anne Swanson
Washington Post Service

PARIS — One of the most thorough investigations in the history of French justice, the inquiry into the car crash in August that killed Diana, Princess of Wales, is far from complete.

As a new book appears on the auto accident that took the life of Diana, her companion, Dodi al Fayed, and the driver, Henri Paul, there remains little sign that the crash in a highway tunnel along the Seine after midnight Aug. 31 was anything other than the congruence of high speed, a drunken driver, a determination to escape paparazzi photographers and possibly a second car.

But lawyers familiar with the case say the investigation appears likely to drag on for at least several more months.

"This case has involved more verification, more participants, more care than any other case I have seen," said Jean-Marc Coblence, a lawyer for three of the photographers under investigation for allegations of involuntary homicide and failing to help the victims.

One factor is slowing the process. Herve Stephan, the French magistrate who is the chief investigator, is handling other unrelated investigations as well, perhaps dozens of them, according to one lawyer familiar with the case. "The system is overloaded," the lawyer said by way of explanation. In France, such a workload is typical for investigating magistrates, who have little staff.

In addition, Mr. Stephan is said to be a meticulous worker who is aware of the political and media pressure surrounding the investigation.

"He wants to do a model inquiry," said William Bourdon, lawyer for another of the photographers. "He wants to leave nothing undone, to close all the doors." The other magistrate in the case, Marie-Christine Devidal, has a similar reputation.

The Times of London reported this week that the British royal family was

pressing the French authorities for a speedy end to the investigation in order to quell uncertainty about what happened after the car pulled away from the Ritz Hotel that night. After Mr. Stephan has completed his work and the French judicial process run its course, the British authorities plan to conduct their own inquiry.

The only survivor of the crash, Trevor Rees Jones, a bodyguard, has so far failed to remember the circumstances of the accident.

A few new witnesses have come forward in recent weeks. Two testified to having seen the white Fiat Uno that the police believe may have played a role in the crash, though the police appear to have abandoned hope of finding it. Another witness reportedly saw a motorcycle driving near the Mercedes carrying the princess in the tunnel under the Place de l'Alma as well. But not all the accounts are believed reliable, and some have appeared in French magazines that pay for news.

The physical portion of the investigation is believed to be complete. At the end of December, the criminal brigade turned over a two-foot-high dossier of the results of its investigation to Mr. Stephan. Technical reports on the wreck of the Mercedes are expected to be sent to him this week or next. The magistrate also plans on questioning the photographers again.

The new book, by the Time magazine correspondent Thomas Sanction and Scott MacLeod, raises the question of whether French emergency physicians made the right decision in stabilizing Diana's condition at the crash site and transporting her slowly to the Pitié-Salpêtrière hospital. It took an hour and 40 minutes from the moment of the crash, about 12:20 A.M., to Diana's arrival at the hospital, the book said. Other accounts have suggested a similar gap.

Some of that time was spent extricating Diana from the wreckage, and more on beginning an IV and stabilizing



The actress Amy Seckombe playing Diana during the filming of the TV movie "The People's Princess" near Palma, Majorca, on Wednesday. At her side, Anthony Zaki played the princess's friend Hasnat Khan.

her blood pressure and other vital signs. Once in the ambulance, the trip from the crash site to the hospital, a distance of less than five kilometers (three miles), took 40 minutes.

Excerpts of the book, "Death of a Princess," in this week's Time and The Times quote U.S. doctors as saying Diana's survival chances would have been greater had she been immediately taken to the hospital and placed on a heart-and-lung machine.

It quotes, among others, David Wasserman, an experienced American emergency physician. "You could never diagnose that kind of injury in the field, never," he said. "In the U.S. there'd be hell to pay in a case like this — lawsuits, internal investigations. Spending all that time on-site treatment was exactly the wrong approach for this patient."

Spokesmen for Paris emergency services and for Pitié-Salpêtrière declined to comment, though they have said in the past that critical-care ambulances are "perfectly equipped for resuscitation." They and others also have pointed out that, unlike in the United States, French ambulances are always staffed by doctors, not paramedics.

Jerry Papon, head of emergency services at the American Hospital in Paris, explained that the French and U.S. systems operate under different philosophies. Emphasizing that he was not familiar with the details of Diana's case, Dr. Papon said French ambulances were more extensively equipped than American ones, even carrying mini blood-analysis labs. Doctors — in critical-care ambulances there are two of them — are trained to make a preliminary diagnosis

of a trauma patient and, with rare exceptions, stabilize him or her before transportation.

"Treating the patient on-site is very controversial," he said. "It is probably one of the most controversial differences between the United States and France, and the Diana case raised it again."

The French health minister, Bernard Kouchner, who is a doctor, said that given Diana's injuries, she could not have been saved regardless of how she was treated. "There was nothing more to do," he said.

Diana's mother, Frances Shand Kydd, told the Daily Express newspaper she believed that Diana's injuries were "unsurvivable" regardless of treatment and that "the medical staff in Paris did everything they could."

De Niro Lawyer Files Charge on Magistrate

He Accuses Prober of Seeking Publicity

Reuters

PARIS — A lawyer for Robert De Niro accused a French investigating magistrate Wednesday of dragging the movie star into an inquiry about a high-flying prostitution ring only to publicize his investigation.

Georges Kiejman, a former justice minister and now one of France's leading lawyers, said the American actor had nothing to do with the case and was hauled in only because one call girl had mentioned his name.

Mr. Kiejman filed a complaint against Frederic N'Guyen, the investigating magistrate, late Tuesday while Mr. De Niro, who is working in Paris on the John Frankenheimer film "Ronin," was being questioned about a sex ring for wealthy Middle East clients.

"De Niro doesn't play any role in this affair," Mr. Kiejman told RTL radio. "One young woman, only one young woman, said Robert De Niro had looked at her and she thought he liked her."

Mr. De Niro, 53, evaded dozens of waiting journalists Tuesday evening when he left the Paris law courts after nine hours of questioning.

Mr. N'Guyen has been investigating the prostitution ring for several months, and two people have already been placed under investigation and are in jail awaiting possible trial in connection with the case. They are a 49-year-old Swedish former top model accused, according to a court charge sheet, of being the ring's organizer, and a male photographer who worked for several racy magazines.

Mr. Kiejman said Mr. N'Guyen had illegally inhibited Mr. De Niro's movements and violated the secrecy of the inquiry by leaking to the news media his intention to question the movie star.

Reports linking Mr. De Niro to the inquiry appeared in the press Saturday.

Mr. Kiejman said the investigating magistrate had what he called "an inordinate love of the cinema," adding, "I suspect there was a bit of megalomania about having Robert De Niro appearing before him."

A well-known French film producer, who has since been released on bail, is under investigation on rape charges in the case, justice sources said. Also freed, but still under investigation for multiple rape, is a former Polish international-class tennis player, they said.

The ring, which operated mostly on the French Riviera, was said by French radio to offer prostitutes' services for 3,000 francs (\$825) to 20,000 francs a night.

London and Dublin Weigh Expulsion of Sinn Fein

By James F. Clarity
New York Times Service

DUBLIN — The Irish and British governments said Wednesday that they would decide in a matter of days whether to expel Sinn Fein, the political wing of the Irish Republican Army, from the Northern Ireland peace talks.

The Protestant-inspired campaign to expel the overwhelmingly Roman Catholic Sinn Fein appeared to be gaining momentum, according to Irish and British officials involved in the peace talks.

Sinn Fein should be expelled, the Protestants say, because the IRA has returned to the violence that Sinn Fein renounced to get a place at the formal talks. "It looks bad," said a senior official, reflecting a widely held view that without Sinn Fein, the talks are unlikely to produce a sus-

tainable peaceful settlement of the sectarian warfare that has killed more than 3,200 people since 1969.

In Dublin, Prime Minister Bertie Ahern said he had received information indicating that the IRA was behind the killing on Monday night of a civilian in Belfast, the capital of Northern Ireland.

If that information proved accurate and was confirmed by Ronnie Flanagan, the chief constable of Northern Ireland, Mr. Ahern said, then the Irish and British governments would consider the expulsion of Sinn Fein.

The British Northern Ireland secretary, Mo Mowlam, said Wednesday afternoon in Parliament in London that she would make a decision "towards the end of this week" before the peace talks move from Belfast to Dublin on Monday.

Two weeks ago, Ms. Mowlam, in consultation with Mr. Ahern, expelled a Protestant party, the Ulster Democrats, which represented paramilitaries of the Ulster Freedom Fighters at the talks, after the paramilitaries admitted killing three Catholics.

Both Mr. Ahern and Ms. Mowlam said that fear was growing in the North that a new round of sectarian violence was coming. In December and January, eight Catholics and two Protestants were slain. On Monday night, a Catholic known as a drug dealer was killed in an attack in Belfast attributed privately by the police to an IRA front group, Direct Action Against Drugs.

On Tuesday afternoon, a prominent Protestant member of the outlawed Ulster Defense Association was shot and killed. No group has claimed responsibility for the

killings, giving currency to the cynical phrase now familiar in the North: "No claim, no blame."

Exclusion could move the IRA to resume its campaign of violence, which could in turn provoke Protestant paramilitary retaliation in the North and here in the Irish Republic.

The exclusion of Sinn Fein was proposed Tuesday by Protestant political leaders on the grounds that the IRA or one of its front groups had killed the two civilians Monday and Tuesday. Sinn Fein was admitted in September to the talks, after the IRA declared a cease-fire in July, and the Sinn Fein president, Gerry Adams, pledged, as a condition for his admission, to seek political change only by peaceful means.

Sinn Fein claims that it does not represent the IRA at the talks, but virtually no one in Northern Ireland,

Catholic or Protestant, believes this. Mr. Adams has said Sinn Fein is at the talks only on the basis of an electoral mandate, having won 16 percent of the vote in the last general election in May 1997. He denied that his party had anything to do with the two killings.

Mr. Ahern said Wednesday he had received information indicating that the killing of at least one of the two people in Northern Ireland earlier this week was the work of the IRA. He said that "it seems from the information available," the IRA was behind the killings.

In London, David Trimble, head of the Ulster Unionist Party, the largest in Northern Ireland, said, "The indications we have is that both murders this week in Belfast were the work of the IRA. Sinn Fein is only at the talks on the basis of an IRA cease-fire."

A Kurd Is Convicted Of Arson in Germany

Reuters

HANNOVER, Germany — A Kurdish guerrilla commander was convicted of arson on Wednesday for coordinating a 1993 campaign against Turkish targets in Germany.

A court in Celle imposed a jail term of seven and a half years on the defendant but agreed to release him as he had already spent several years in custody.

The string of attacks resulted in one death and substantial damage to property in 30 towns across Germany. The police believe that more than 200 accomplices took part.

The 48-year-old defendant was convicted Wednesday as known as Kani Yilmaz but identified in court as "Faysal D."

Arrested in Britain in 1994, he is a former official of the Kurdistan Workers Party, which has fought a long guer-

rilla war for a Kurdish homeland in southeastern Turkey. The court agreed to his release after taking into account time he had spent in custody in Britain awaiting extradition.

It found him guilty of coordinating the attacks on Turkish targets in Germany and convicted him on charges of serious arson and attempted arson.

He had originally been accused of heading a terrorist organization, but prosecutors dropped that charge at the start of the trial last month.

In November, the Celle court sentenced another member of the Kurdistan Workers Party to four and a half years in prison for involvement in the attacks. A second party member was sentenced to three years and nine months in December.

Immigrants from Turkey and their children number about 2 million in Germany.

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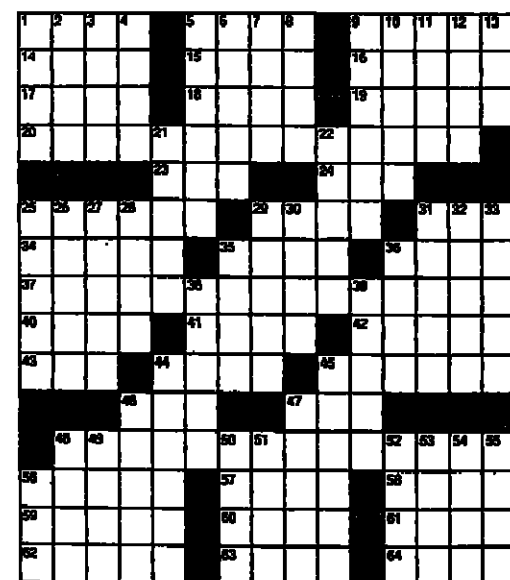
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- 17 Dot on a map
- 18 August
- 19 Burn a bit
- 20 Opposition?
- 23 Novel ending
- 24 "1-2-3" singer Barry
- 25 Wine and dine
- 26 "The Rocky Horror Picture Show" hero
- 31 Buddy
- 34 Cut off
- 35 Egyptian port
- 36 Lady's man
- 37 Exposition?
- 40 — a secret
- 41 Sing the praises of
- 42 Smart or Smiley
- 43 Colonial descendants' grp.
- 44 Like a Dali watch

DOWN

- 2 To boot
- 3 Sound
- 4 Relative of a Salchow
- 5 Enjoy a bookstore
- 6 Last straw
- 7 Mass ascent
- 8 Report of a shooting?
- 9 Teased
- 10 Blue side
- 11 Force
- 12 Full of energy
- 13 Hydrocarbon suffix
- 21 Ship of fools?
- 22 Tollbooth location
- 25 Hog-wild
- 45 Carol starter
- 46 Gained a lap?
- 47 Poetic pugilist
- 48 Deposition?
- 49 Battle lineup
- 50 "Wahnes" wear
- 51 Syria, long ago
- 52 Hotel offering
- 53 Safety, e.g.
- 54 Score unit
- 55 Beef on the hoof
- 56 Lot measurement
- 57 Pinnacle
- 58 "Mefistofele" soprano
- 59 Attempt
- 60 In a while
- 61 Purchase what's left
- 62 Stalk by the river
- 63 Lost worlds?
- 64 Don't exist
- 65 One of the Boyers of baseball
- 66 Did the butterfly
- 67 Nose out
- 68 Upper crust
- 69 1976 Olympics name
- 70 Handle cases
- 71 7.2 million-dollar bargain
- 72 Express
- 73 Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt
- 74 Champagne word
- 75 Iroquois enemy
- 76 Where Napoleon was solo
- 77 Within earshot
- 78 "Peter Pan" dog
- 79 Discontinue
- 80 Go with
- 81 Payment option, for short
- 82 Dummkopf

Solution to Puzzle of Feb. 11

LAPPS LOAF GARP
SISAM EMMA ELIA
VIGOLA RAIN NELL
ADOLENCE ROSES
HERE AAA
ASTI ARDENT AND
LLANO INGE LIU
BOX OF CHOCOLATES
APE FOOD SPECK
NED INTERN PREV
END OELL
ENGAGEMENT RING
XOUT NERD AQUAS
ANTI SAME TULLIE
MOST ETAL ELLER



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INTERNATIONAL

The Unanswered Question About Iraq: What to Do About Saddam?

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

MUNICH—Through all the televised demands and diplomatic encounters of the crisis over Iraq, there has been little public debate over a pivotal question that separates the major players in the drama: What to do about Saddam Hussein?

President Bill Clinton and others in Washington have openly relished the prospect of an Iraq without its current dictator. But a possible commitment to

NEWS ANALYSIS

changing the Iraqi regime goes to the heart of the political and moral problems dividing Washington from France, Russia and other countries resisting the use of force against Baghdad.

These countries, like some Arab governments, often say publicly that a U.S.-led attack on Iraq, backed by Britain and others, would not destroy his capacity to build advanced weapons and could strengthen his appeal as a man who defies the West.

In private, many of these critics worry that a massive, sustained attack could end up by toppling the regime, perhaps splintering the nation territorially and making a martyr of Mr. Saddam.

Mr. Clinton appears to be the only U.S. official to throw Mr. Saddam, citing the lack of any authorization from the United Nations. Even Republican congressional leaders who have sought to go to war in this direction have been publicly pressing the president to avoid being seen as violating U.S. laws barring the use of force against foreign leaders.

As it tries to consolidate an international coalition, the White House has kept the public focus on finding ways to resume UN inspections and prevent the Iraqi regime from building and using weapons of mass destruction.

But Richard Perle, a former Reagan administration official, shattered this diplomatic veneer at a Munich security meeting this weekend when he said: "Hopefully, I'm not the only person in this room who thinks so, but I'm probably the only one to say that I hope there is no diplomatic solution with Iraq."

In Mr. Perle's view, coaxing can never persuade Mr. Saddam to cooperate with UN arms inspections now—and even less so with subsequent long-term monitoring. The Clinton administration shares this analysis enough to believe that bombing may be the only way to deal Mr. Saddam's military drive, perhaps permanently.

The U.S. arsenal poised for attack in the Gulf contains new bombs that could destroy deep underground "command and control" bunkers of the type that Mr. Saddam may use for refuge—although he would not personally be a target.

And U.S. officials confirmed that Mr. Perle's provocative proposal, which calls for Washington to change its war aims to target Mr. Saddam's regime, was quietly discussed by a dozen congressional leaders and Defense Secretary William Cohen in the corridors of the Munich security meeting he attended before flying on to Arab capitals this week.

As if to emphasize the difficulties of making Mr. Saddam renounce advanced weapons, Mr. Cohen, departing from his prepared text in Munich, said that Iraq had started seeding tracts of farmland with castor oil plants. Innocuous-sounding, the crop is actually part of a fanatical drive for biological weapons, Mr. Cohen said, because the castor oil beans can be treated to produce a deadly toxin, ricin.

Trying to put in place a more compliant Iraqi regime raises major problems, U.S. allies point out. Even if successors emerge, the turmoil of a military strike and subsequent power struggle, they argue, could dismember Iraq, with Turkey and Iran taking parts.

These risks have declined, U.S. of-

ficials said in Munich, adding that Iraqi minorities, with Western encouragement, might rally to almost any leader who promised to replace Mr. Saddam's tyranny. Tehran might even tolerate a naval embargo on Basra that would cut off the oil smuggling that brings Iraq's ruling clique an estimated \$1 billion a year.

In addition, there is some evidence that Russian objections to a U.S.-led attack on Iraq are becoming controversial in Moscow.

Mr. Primakov's moves to find a diplomatic solution are welcomed by Russians who resent their nation's disappearance from the Middle East. And a UN deal with Mr. Saddam would hasten the day when Moscow could start recovering \$7 billion it is owed by Baghdad, mainly from Soviet industrial and weapons sales during the Cold War era. But Konstantin Egger, an Izvestia correspondent, said at the meeting in Munich that a growing minority of Rus-

sians think that Mr. Primakov's attempts to deal with Mr. Saddam will end in humiliation for Moscow.

French objections, according to diplomats in Paris, are rooted in concerns about the future. France could benefit in new oil business with Iraq if and when UN sanctions are lifted. For the moment, Paris is willing to gamble on Iraq—and on Mr. Saddam—even though France's apparent indifference to the issue of weapons of mass destruction has sent a chill through French-German relations.

Washington may need to reassure allies that it can do enough damage militarily to control the aftermath. Already, the United States is assembling enough firepower to set back Iraq's war industries by several years.

Among the U.S. surprises for the Iraqi leader is a new model of laser-guided weapons—5,000-pound glide bombs known as GBU-28s—that can send massive payloads blasting through 12

feet of concrete.

A combination of glide bombs, with good intelligence obtained from UN inspectors and other sources, might enable the U.S. Air Force to destroy much of Iraq's weapons establishment—and perhaps kill Mr. Saddam in an airstrike.

In Iraq, Takrit, the village that is Mr. Saddam's birthplace and stronghold, would seem a natural hiding place for forbidden weapons caches and therefore a prime target for leveling—with some chance that the rubble might bury Mr. Saddam himself.

When U.S. officials air such contingencies privately, their French and Russian colleagues often shrink with apprehension. But Washington cannot afford to be paralyzed by uncertainty, Brent Scowcroft, a former national security council chief said in Munich.

"We have got only bad choices, but the worst one is doing nothing or so little that it amounts to nothing," he said.

PACE: Talk of War Aimed Mainly at Making Diplomatic Progress

Continued from Page 1

Canada and Australia, is intended to provide the necessary motivation for Mr. Saddam to negotiate seriously.

U.S. and British readiness to smite Iraq has forced Mr. Saddam to listen, and he is now beginning to negotiate some of the terms for opening up suspected weapons sites to inspection, senior American, French and British officials say.

The United States and Britain are insisting that Iraq obey Security Council resolutions and allow UN inspectors into all suspect sites with no limitations.

It is the Russians, through Foreign Minister Yevgeny Primakov and his deputy, Viktor Posuvalyuk, who are doing the serious negotiating. While Mr. Saddam has not yet given them a satisfactory clear pledge to open the sites, including so-called presidential palaces, to the UN Special Commission, or Unscop, he appears to be budging, however slightly.

"Iraq has moved, however inadequately, and under the pressure of imminent force, the Iraqis are continuing to move, although still inadequately," said a senior NATO-country official deeply engaged in the issue. "And the chances of Saddam continuing to move are increasing."

Officials are unanimous in emphasizing that Iraq's current proposals, as Foreign Secretary Robin Cook of Britain

said Tuesday in Parliament, "fall well short of our requirements that any agreement should be convincing and should enable Unscop to resume its work without restrictions, without deadlines and without any no-go sites."

But Mr. Cook also said that Mr. Saddam had a history of backing down from confrontation, "and we welcome the recent signs that Iraq is ready to consider a diplomatic solution." Mr. Saddam also has a history of breaking promises.

During a similar stage in diplomatic negotiations last November, Washington and the other permanent members of the Security Council agreed to a Russian-brokered solution that soon proved illusory, leading to the current impasse.

This time Washington and London are following a two-sided strategy to ensure that every possible diplomatic option has been mined while continuing with military preparations.

Time for diplomacy is not, however, endless, officials caution. They do not dispute that the most likely window for military action would run from the week of Feb. 22—after military forces are in place and the Winter Olympics are over—through the end of the third week in March, when the million or so Muslims who make the annual pilgrimage, or hajj, to Mecca and Medina in Saudi Arabia begin to assemble.

But a senior American official argued

strongly against "misplaced concreteness." Washington "will do what we need to do," he said.

"We won't be stopped by the Olympics and the hajj is amorphous. It's too specific to say the window comes between the last flag going down at Nagano and the 375th pilgrim arriving in Saudi Arabia."

American, British and French officials outlined possible elements of a diplomatic solution. They say that Mr. Saddam can add extra diplomats from other Security Council countries if he chooses, as a nod toward Iraqi sovereignty. But all three countries insist that Iraq must allow "unconditional and unrestricted access" to UN inspectors.

They say he may not limit the time of any inspection or the makeup of the inspectors, although he is trying to do just that. Senior officials also insist that Mr. Saddam must accept the authority of the Unscop. He has been trying to substitute other inspectors as a way to circumvent the organization.

"Without Unscop inspectors, these are political inspections and not professional ones," one official said. "If people go in with Unscop, it must be clear they cannot interfere with Unscop's work, and Unscop has to be under the control of Richard Butler, Unscop's chairman, who works directly for the Security Council."

CLINTON: First Lady Says Scandal Will 'Dissipate Over Time'

Continued from Page 1

and was concentrating now on the show-down with Iraq.

Mr. Clinton has vehemently denied the allegations against him, but has declined to discuss details. Some of his spokesmen are reluctant to talk about the case or involve themselves in it, saying they fear legal entanglements and attorneys' fees if called to testify about it.

The president's wife, however, cannot be required to testify against him. She remains free to speak publicly in his defense, and she has done so now on several occasions, once lashing out at his detractors as part of a "vast, right-wing conspiracy."

There is no legal exemption, however, to prevent a mother from testifying about her daughter. Ms. Lewis, Ms. Lewinsky's mother, spent several hours Wednesday before the 23-member grand jury here. After a fruitless attempt to fight the subpoena, she is testifying under a grant of limited immunity that protects her from prosecution based on her testimony.

Her testimony could be almost as important as Ms. Lewinsky's. Ms. Lewis,

49, is said to be a confidante of her daughter's. The two discussed the purported affair with Mr. Clinton, according to those who have heard secretly taped conversations between Ms. Lewinsky and her erstwhile friend, Linda Tripp.

Ms. Lewis has been told she was potentially a subject of the Starr office's investigation.

Ms. Lewinsky has sworn in an affidavit in the Jones case that she did not have an affair with Mr. Clinton. The president has denied such an affair, both in a deposition for Mrs. Jones's lawyers and in public statements.

Ms. Lewinsky's appearance before the grand jury could have been delayed either because talks between her attorneys and Mr. Starr's office over full legal immunity for her have been revived, or because the independent counsel has decided to pursue other avenues more extensively before moving to the woman who potentially is his most important witness.

Ms. Lewinsky's lawyer, William Ginsburg, was expected to file a motion asking a court to enforce what he said was a binding agreement with Mr. Starr's office to provide Ms. Lewinsky immunity.

On Tuesday, he indicated that Ms. Lewinsky would testify and would not invoke her Fifth Amendment right to avoid self-incrimination, if prosecutors obtain a court order requiring her to testify.

Meanwhile, in Little Rock, Arkansas, U.S. District Judge Susan Webber Wright turned down a request Tuesday by Mr. Clinton's attorney to move up the scheduled March 27 date of the Jones trial, saying the March date sought by presidential lawyers could hinder preparation for the case by Mrs. Jones's attorneys.

The judge also said that Mrs. Jones's lawyers had filed a request asking that she reconsider her ruling excluding evidence about Ms. Lewinsky from the civil trial.

In another development, Marna McClendon, the prosecutor of Howard County, Maryland, where Ms. Tripp lives, said Wednesday that she would not make a decision on whether Ms. Tripp violated Maryland law by making the tapes without Ms. Lewinsky's knowledge. Ms. McClendon said she was referring the case to the Maryland state prosecutor, whose office was designed to be "independent and nonpartisan."

PEG: Indonesian Plan Fuels a Currency Rally Across the Region

Continued from Page 1

and the Philippine peso, which rose more than 4 percent to 37.57 pesos to the dollar.

Foreshadowing the problems of unemployment that will hit throughout the region, the South Korean won—the only currency to fall—was brought down as powerful unions threatened a general strike on Friday to stop layoffs.

Market approval for the Indonesian currency board stems from the stability it would give the rupiah and the way it removes political interference from monetary policy by essentially closing the central bank.

A currency board would legally bind the rupiah to other currencies, probably the dollar, at a stated rate of exchange, thereby coupling Indonesia's monetary policy to decisions taken in Washington by the Federal Reserve Board.

Currency boards, which are in place in Hong Kong, Argentina and several other economies, hold onto a reserve of dollars or other currency equivalent to the national money supply. When any local currency is converted into dollars, the national money supply shrinks, forcing banks to pay higher rates of interest.

Critics doubt that Indonesia has sufficient reserves to back a currency board fully.

They also warn that Indonesia's already struggling banks would be unable to pay high interest rates and that strict controls would have to be in place to stop a rush for dollars when the system was put into place.

The punishingly high interest rates could also hurt economic growth just as the country is attempting to regain momentum. "With no central bank guar-

anteeing deposits if banks go under, there is a risk that panic withdrawals will start all over again," Mr. Eschweiler said.

Advocates of the currency board admit that it is not a perfect solution, but say that it offers a way to stop the volatility afflicting Asian currencies.

"The currency board would create some problems, but at least you have the possibility of things getting better," said Neil Saker, head of regional economic research at SocGen Crosby Securities.

Mr. Saker added that only when countries adopt currency boards do they gain the stability needed to settle payments for trade in local currencies, a concept being promoted by Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad of Malaysia.

Last week Mr. Mahathir toured Southeast Asia to push for the use of local currencies instead of spending precious dollars.

While he received a polite welcome from his hosts, officials from other Southeast Asian countries privately admitted that they are discouraging a plan that economists and currency traders say makes little sense.

"We have tried to explain it to Mahathir," the commerce minister of a Southeast Asian country said in a recent interview, requesting anonymity. "In the current situation, trade in your own currency just amounts to barter."

Confrontation Possible
The announcement in Jakarta sets the stage for a possible confrontation with the International Monetary Fund, the Clinton administration and others involved in Indonesia's international bailout. The Washington Post reported from Washington.

The plan has evoked consternation at

the IMF, which is leading the rescue effort for Indonesia, and at the World Bank, which has put up \$4 billion in loans toward the Indonesian bailout.

Officials at the IMF and World Bank fear that the government will not be able to maintain a credible dollar peg until it straightens out problems in its banking system and gains investor confidence that its political situation will remain stable.

The result of a failed peg, officials warned, could be an even deeper crisis.

INVESTORS: Americans Are Rushing to the Stock Market in Unprecedented Numbers

Continued from Page 1

have to put their money in equities if they want anything left for retirement," said Melissa Brown, an analyst at Prudential Securities.

Still, the situation could be fundamentally altered if stocks return to their historical gains of about 8 percent a year.

Concerns about how investors with bulging equity portfolios will react to a steep or prolonged downturn in stock prices have plagued Wall Street for several years. To allay fears of a panic, Wall Street analysts have often said that individual stock exposure is no greater than it was 30 years ago—though that estimate does not take into account many investment products that are gaining in popularity.

The extraordinary bull market has given few clues about what individuals will really do. For example, the brief but sharp decline in October became a buying opportunity for many.

The last time Americans had their faith in stocks truly tested was the stock market crash of 1929. Then, stocks accounted for only 13 percent of household assets—half as much as today—and Americans had more money in their savings and checking accounts than in stocks.

"Individuals certainly are taking more risk today than they were taking five years ago," said Scott Lerner, chief investment officer of 401(k) Forum Inc., which sells investment advice on-line.

"A lot of that is for good reasons. But there is a growing set of the populace that looks at the last three years of returns and says, 'The market goes up 30 percent a year.' I'm not sure those people really understand the risks involved in stocks, and because of that they may have a lot more money in equities than they should."

How much is enough depends on who is talking. Wall Street professionals usually put the ideal portion of stocks at about 60 percent of one's financial assets. Some individuals go much further,

the Israel Defense Force is living in such disgraceful conditions," Mr. Weizman declared. If the army did not know, he said, "that is terrible."

In interviews after Sergeant Rappaport's coffin was driven off in an army truck for an El Al flight to Russia, his commanders and comrades tried to explain why they had known so little.

"We never suspected his situation," said Private Vadim Kutsik, a Russian-speaking member of Sergeant Rappaport's unit who was wounded in the same ambush. "He was very quiet; he never told anyone."

Sergeant Rappaport had applied for financial assistance but apparently concealed the fact that his father lost his job as a welder last summer, possibly because he might have been reassigned to a noncombat unit nearer home. At the same time, he never told his father that he was serving in a unit assigned to the

Israeli-controlled buffer zone in southern Lebanon. As a combat soldier, Sergeant Rappaport earned about \$170 a month.

Ilya and Nikolai Rappaport immigrated to Israel three years ago to seek a better life. Ilya Rappaport's wife, Klavdiya, who is not Jewish, stayed behind, reportedly because she was very sick. Olga Rappaport arrived in Israel two months ago, saying she missed her brother.

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"It didn't matter how many hours he worked during the day, or how many hours he spent on guard duty," said his platoon commander, Lieutenant Assaf Rosenfeld, "or even if his comrades did less. He never complained. I heard that he is not going to be buried in Israel. In my opinion, this is not what he would have wanted, if he could have asked."

Few people who were around on Wall Street in 1929 need to be reminded why they lay ahead. The market lost nearly one-third of its value over the next 10 months, and by the end of 1930, stocks had fallen to 20 percent of household assets from 26 percent two years earlier. As it turned out, stocks were just warming up for a lengthy bear market.



Deputy Prime Minister Tariq Aziz announcing Wednesday that Iraq was ready to open eight presidential sites.

IRAQ: Clinton Rejects Baghdad Offer of Limited UN Inspections

Continued from Page 1

Under the proposal, the sites would be surveyed by special teams under the authority of the UN secretary-general, Kofi Annan, for up to 60 days.

"Unscop is the adversary," Mr. Aziz told CNN. "It should not be the judge."

Mr. McCurry did not appear hopeful of a peaceful resolution. "There's a desire on the part of the United States to have a diplomatic solution," he said, "but we haven't made much progress toward a diplomatic solution."

Meanwhile, General Anthony Zinni, commander of U.S. forces in the Middle East, said the force of warplanes and ships in the Gulf was now virtually ready, although there were still "a few more pieces to put in."

Speaking as he traveled with Defense Secretary William Cohen around the Gulf to put the last touches to military plans and test diplomatic support, he said: "I would say we're within a week or so."

President Clinton made his remarks at a ceremony to mark the start of the

process of seeking U.S. Senate approval for the proposed expansion of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to include Hungary, Poland and the Czech Republic.

"I am pleased that all three countries have announced that they are prepared to serve and support with us as appropriate should military action prove necessary," Mr. Clinton said, referring to the possibility of a strike against Iraq.

Washington garnered welcome allied support for an attack on Baghdad's illicit weapons systems should it continue to deny the inspectors access.

Italy, Spain, Denmark and Germany firmed up at least political backing for an attack, which has drawn only lukewarm support among Arab states and been strongly opposed by Russia and China.

Canada and Australia said this week they would be prepared to contribute to a military force, along with Britain, which has sent attack planes and an aircraft carrier to the Gulf.

But Russia, which has been trying to mediate a solution, and China still strongly oppose using force, as do most Arab countries, saying they want to avoid

further suffering by the Iraqi people.

On Wednesday, Spain said that the only way out of the crisis was for Mr. Saddam to comply fully with UN weapons inspections. If it did not, then Madrid said it would stand with its NATO ally, the United States.

Italy said it would not rule out use of its air bases in the event of a U.S.-led attack. Germany pledged its "absolute support" should Washington attack, although it stopped short of offering to contribute to a military force.

A NATO source said that certain allies were "exchanging information on their national positions" at NATO headquarters but were not conferring as an alliance. "It is clear that we do not seek a NATO involvement in this crisis because we seek the widest possible handling through the United Nations," he said.

The leader of the Democrats in the U.S. Senate, Tom Daschle, said he expected a resolution to come before the Senate on Thursday giving Mr. Clinton support to carry out the military strike. But Mr. Daschle said he did not expect the House to vote on such a resolution before going out Friday for a weeklong recess.

ISRAEL: Shame Over Poverty of a Quiet Immigrant Soldier

Continued from Page 1

port's Hebrew teacher, Tova Naysberg, one of the few people from outside the Givati Brigade who went to the ceremony.

Mr. Rappaport, unshaven and dressed in a thin brown jacket that seemed to offer little protection against the cold, was unable to read the Kaddish, the Jewish mourner's prayer, and let the chaplain do it. When asked to say a word, he was hesitant. "I'll try," he said in Russian. "I'll see if I can. I want to tell all you soldiers: fulfill your duty, of course, but do return home. Please excuse me."

The plight of the Rappaports comes to light when President Ezer Weizman went to the hotel to pay a call on Sunday. He and the officers who went with him were horrified.

"It is a pity we have come to this point, in which the family of a fighter in the Israel Defense Force is living in such disgraceful conditions," Mr. Weizman declared. If the army did not know, he said, "that is terrible."

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Saddam?

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When U.S. officials air such operations privately, their French and British colleagues often shrug with apprehension. But Washington can afford to be paralyzed by uncertainty. Scowcroft, a former national security council chief of staff in the White House, says: "We have got only two choices. The worst one is doing nothing or the best one is doing something." He said



ready to open eight presidential

United UN Inspection

Further...
On Wednesday, the United Nations...
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Opening NATO's Door

Lawyers' Windfall

Other Comment

—THE WASHINGTON POST

—Lally Weymouth, writing in
The Washington Post.

—*The Times (London).*

Clinton Hems and Haws Toward Retreat on Iraq

In Tehran, Potential Allies for American Action Against Saddam

According to members of the Iraqi opposition, Tehran wanted contact with the CIA in northern Iraq. The White House did not block limited cooperation.

This has led to a drumroll of statements in recent days lowering U.S.

With Tehran's help, guerrilla and intelligence operations could more effectively penetrate central and southern Iraq. With a real safe haven in the north protected by American airpower and

That course guarantees that they will get neither effective diplomacy nor effective military action.

The Washington Post.

—Edward G. Shirley (the pseudonym of a former case officer in the CIA's Directorate of Operations), commenting in *The New York Times*.

Who Runs Japan? Well, Certainly Not the Government

China Plays

media cannot digest. It has become an accepted reality in world politics that Japan vanishes from the stage as an international situation calls for initiatives and economic prerequisites for international normal government. Japanese have been extremely

umbrella was a Japan to functionally without a parent. The bureaucrats have good at admin-

Card

China Plays the Dissident Card

China's most recent example of this was the release in November of Wei Jingsheng. A deal done almost openly, it se-

ing Bingzhang was merely a card holder. The U.S. Embassy was inquiring about him but he had used a false

without actually
more liberty, the
win much ap-
ing to negotiate

1923: Mexican

Quite a few frustrated members of the Japanese elite appear to wait for just such a hinge in history. But the world can afford a further deterioration of confidence in the Japanese.

When foreigners stop participating in Japan's grand political theater, the politically conscious, large circulation, mass

The writer, an author and former journalist, is a professor at the University of Amsterdam. This was distributed by the New York Times Syndicate.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

ments to assassination were contained in a periodical entitled *Narodovolets*, which was written by Bourtzeff and printed by Wierzbicki. Bourtzeff

1948: Bourgeois Music
MOSCOW — The leading composers of the Soviet Union, including Dmitri Shostakovich,

nist party for writing music which "strongly smells of the spirit of the current modernist bourgeois music of Europe and America." In its fourth post, the

1923: Mexican Pistols

PARIS — [The Herald says in an Editorial:] Once upon a time

America." In its fourth post-war resolution, the central committee accused composers of "anti-democratic tendencies." The resolution called for music to

resolution called for music re-
viving the best traditions of the
Russian classics which would
have widespread mass appeal
and foster love of folk art.

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هكذا من الفصل

OPINION/LETTERS

An Armageddon of Dirty Linen

By Maureen Dowd

WASHINGTON — I was

dreaming a dream.

The front pages were filled with

and stories about — me!

Strangers were rifling through my

closet and leaving with my skel-

etons. I was mortified to have the

entire country reading about the

time I... well, never mind about

that.

I had fallen asleep after George

Stephanopoulos had ominously

warned on a television news show

that White House allies were con-

sidering the "explosive" strategy

of opening up every sexual closet

in Washington — congressmen,

reporters, pundits.

The president said he would

never resign and I think some-

times I am willing to take

everybody down with him," Mr.

Stephanopoulos said.

A sexual Armageddon, a bed-

room doomsday strategy. If Bill

Clinton has to have his dirty linen

aired before the House Judiciary

Committee, the Clintonites will

ensure that there is no clean linen

anywhere.

The former Clinton aide, whose

candor about the president's lack

of candor has deeply stung his

fellow War Room veterans,

dubbed this the "Ellen Ro-

speach" strategy.

"She was a girlfriend of John F.

Kennedy who also happened to be

an East German spy," he said.

And Robert Kennedy was

charged with getting her out of the

country and also getting John

Edgar Hoover to go to the Con-

gress and say, "Don't you in-

vestigate this, because if you do,

we're going to open up every-

body's closets."

This new strategy is even more

brutally disgusting than the Clin-

tonites' "he's not perfect but

we're fighting against Starr's fas-

cism and protecting our issues"

routine. If Mr. Clinton's presi-

dency is damaged, it will be a

season of wrath. An apocalypse

of scandal.

It will be simple enough to

show that Bill Clinton is not the

only guy in town who likes to

have young female staffers do

"clerical tasks" for him.

Still, it makes me queasy to

think of Bill and Hillary's

Torquemadas — a vast left-wing

conspiracy — rooting around

in the peccadilloes of the veteran re-

porter, Helen Thomas? It was bad

enough hearing Colorado Gov-

ernor Roy Romer's true confes-

sions. Do we really want to delve

into the sex life of Bob Barr, Re-

publican representative from

Georgia?

This is just the latest step

down on the Clinton moral es-

calator.

First the feminists do loop-the-

loops to rationalize the president's

demeaning treatment of women.

(Senator Carol Moseley-

Braun, Democrat of Illinois, im-

plied on a TV news show that the

Monica Lewinsky story could be

seen as a triumph of Democratic

diversity efforts: "Not so many

years ago, a woman couldn't be a

White House intern.")

Now, confronted with the pros-

pect of House impeachment hear-

ings on Kenneth Starr's informa-

tion, the Clintonites are going

from defending the president's

privacy to threats of invading oth-

ers' privacy.

Their G. Gordon Liddy fangs

are already frightening Republi-

cans, who don't want their bed-

room curtains yanked open and

who hardly relish the prospect of

having Mr. Starr drop his case in

their laps.

While the president zooms to-

ward 100 percent approval, gain-

ing four or five points with every

damaging disclosure, Republi-

cans sense that the public will not

be as kind to them, given the

greater family values hypocrisy

on their side of the aisle.

Some in the Clinton crowd

foresee a game of chicken, where

politicians will have to decide

if they should tell about affairs

or wait to get caught — just as

they did with the touchy baby

boomer issues of marijuana and

the draft.

They suggest that the sex in-

quisition, which they prefer to call

"the coming dialogue," will help

develop cultural norms.

Just as certain weasel phrases

sprang up to excuse drug use ("I

experimented but I didn't enjoy

it") and avoiding the draft ("I did

not serve but I did not get ap-

propriate help to stay out"), so

pols will develop semi-apologies

on sex ("I experimented but I

didn't enjoy it. And she was my

own age.")

I shudder to think of the rush

to confess when the National

Conversation on Indecency be-

gins.

I shudder even more to think of

Representative Dick Gephardt's

press conference where he eagerly

professes that he's never done

anything with anyone of any age

at any time.

And the really terrifying thing

is — I'll believe him.

The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Asian Crisis

Regarding "Expect Most of Di-

verse East Asia to Come Storming

Back" (Opinion, Feb. 10) by

Gregory Clark:

Mr. Clark is right to condemn

Western gloating over the Asian

economic crisis. However, there

is ample justification for Western

derision of "Asian values."

First, the chimera of common

Asian values was a device inven-

ted and used by some leaders to

legitimize the authoritarian nature

of their regimes and the suppres-

sion of civil rights.

Indeed, the current financial

collapse exposes the cruel sophis-

try of the argument that cur-

tailing individual liberties was the

necessary and worthwhile price to

pay for economic progress.

Worse, by propagating the myth

that certain positive values — like a

work ethic — were uniquely Asian,

some of Asia's leaders helped turn

healthy national pride into

anti-Western jingoism. As a result,

East-West cooperation in the cur-

rent crisis has been made more

difficult than would otherwise have

been the case. Thus while "Asian

values" may not have caused the

recent collapses, neither will they

cause the eventual recoveries.

TERESA WYSZOMIERSKI

Maspeh, New York.

Regarding "Financial Commu-

nity Contributed to the Mess,

Too" (Opinion, Jan. 10) by Jim

Hoagland:

Mr. Hoagland says the world's

financial wizards "should be ask-

ing if anything in the international

financial system itself helped trig-

ger this economic debacle."

One thing is that no one knows

what money is worth. Govern-

ments print paper and declare its

value, but that value is rated only

in comparison with other govern-

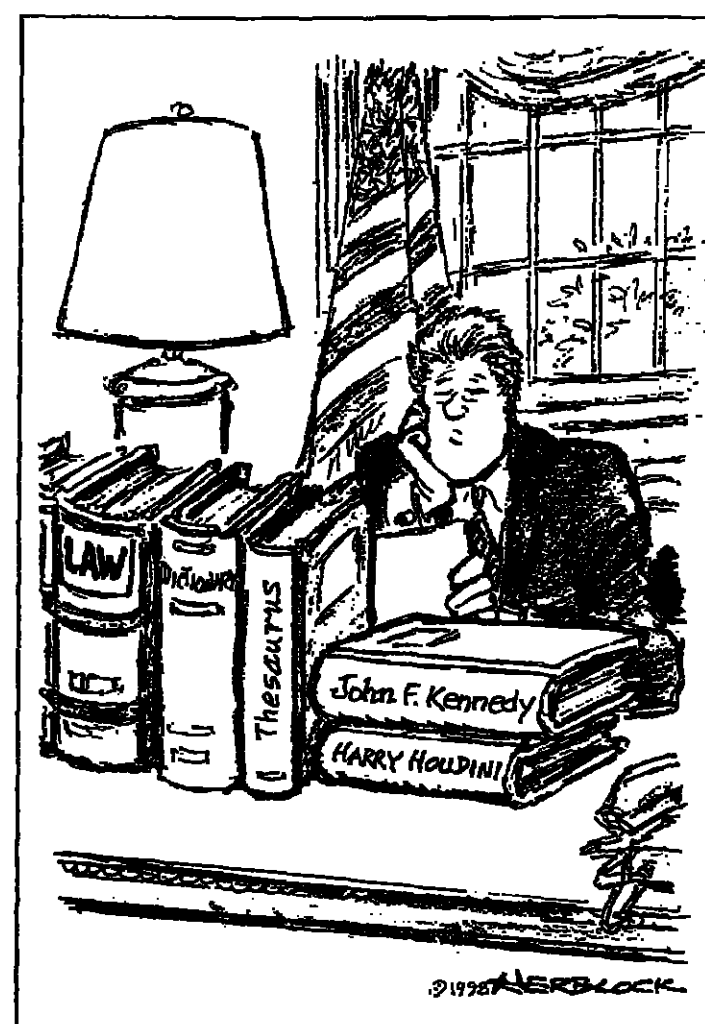
ments' paper, and none of the

paper is backed by assets of ad-

equate value.

Ironically, the citizens of the

world are diving into the U.S.

Jarring Racial Judgments
From a Man of Justice

By William Raspberry

WASHINGTON — "It is curious that I've never discussed it with any black person I've ever known. What exactly is hate, and has it to be returned in kind? Can it afflict its victim with a muted form — the kind that doesn't preoccupy, past which one can smile and function civilly? Can the tumor, enlarged and

The book is organized as a series of vignettes from his life, a large percentage of them involving racial slights of one sort or another.

It is not, as I fear I have misled you into thinking, a racial diatribe. It is a layered revelation of its author.

He reveals an unexpected adoration for his late older brother, Max, television's first black network news anchor, and a slightly frightening awe of their stern father, Coach Robinson. He rarely expresses much tenderness except for his present wife, Hazel.

And he reveals a sense of self-certainty that manifests itself sometimes in childlike I'm-right-and-you're-wrong contentedness, sometimes in near-prophetic moral clarity. Examples of the latter include his insistence on applying to Africa's black despots the same yardstick by which he measured the champions of South African apartheid.

There is, early in the book, this provocative passage: "Mama and Daddy were the only heroes I've ever had. Not that other, global figures I've come to know in adulthood aren't worthy. But hero appreciation should be born of a close and varied knowledge and must, when healthy, die with childhood."

What does that mean? Maybe this. When the heroic Nelson Mandela first visited the United States, Mr. Robinson got him to agree to attend a fund-raising breakfast for 20 supporters of the then desperate TransAfrica. At the last minute, Mr. Mandela called off the \$5,000-a-plate affair, and TransAfrica had to return the money.

Mr. Robinson, already miffed that he had had to negotiate the breakfast through a white South African ambassador, was outraged that Mr. Mandela, "the man I'd spent 18 years of my life working to free," would stand him up. And then Mr. Mandela called him to apologize, without further explanation, for the slight.

He told the princely Mandela: "I am angry and deeply hurt. I have never before asked you for anything. Absolutely nothing. And you would do this. If it were not for my organization and its efforts, you might still be in prison." Randall Robinson doesn't bite his lip.

The Washington Post.

MEANWHILE

hardened over time by a weather of ceaseless slights, be benign?

"Normal, wouldn't you think, the injured angry soul's retreat inside behind an impenetrable wall of manners. What have I done with my pain? ... White-hot hatred would seem the proper reflex."

"But there is no survival there. In the autumn of my life, I am left regarding white people, before knowing them individually, with irreducible mistrust and dull dislike."

These words, from the very front of Randall Robinson's new memoir, startle me.

I have, of course, known angry, white-hating black folk, including some who will assert that any black person who doesn't hate whites has not been paying attention.

But I have seldom heard the sentiment from people who see themselves as living lives of the mind and spirit, and whose work requires that they operate from a solid moral base because their purpose is to call humanity to justice.

I am, as I say, startled to read the acknowledgment of race-based judgment from Mr. Robinson, founding president of the TransAfrica Forum, a man whom I have admired and who, for years, was America's very conscience on matters relating to Africa and the Caribbean.

I hasten to say that the book, "Defending the Spirit: A Black Life in America," is not about hatred. It is about Randall Robinson's ostensibly successful life and his commitment to the cause of Africans in the diaspora.

It is also about his taken-for-granted view that anyone — particularly any black person — who does not agree with his views is either an unwitting dupe or a willing sellout. And it is decidedly about his refusal to bite his lip for anybody.

The writer is a member of Korea's delegation to the OECD.

BOOKS

RIVEN ROCK

By T. Coraghessan Boyle. 466 pages.

\$24.95/Viking.

Reviewed by Dennis Drabell

IN such books as "World's End," "The Road to Wellville" and now "Riven Rock," T. Coraghessan Boyle

has been injecting new meaning into the term "historical novelist." Instead of

taking the grand approach, cramming his canvases with heroes who sport ruffles and carry sabers, he paints in a less

effulgent home-grown style, and his characters are more apt to be tycoons in suits

than conquerors with sashes. The new

novel's closest antecedent, had to do with the health fads perpetrated by con-

frank John W. Kellogg at his spa for the

digestively impaired. But where Kellogg

was eccentric, Stanley McCormick, the

central figure of "Riven Rock," is quite

mad. A scion of the family that got rich on

the reaper invented by one of its mem-

bers, Stanley is so sexually disturbed that

he has never been able to consummate

as Stanley's bodyguard, gets into

scrapes, most of them involving some

combination of booze and women.

All of this is couched in the author's

enervated style, which is at once graceful,

erudite and snappy. Whenever I read a

Boyle novel, I jot down on the flyleaf the

words I've never encountered before, of

which there are invariably a passel: This

time they included napiform, verberation,

viduity, flagitious and ament. On the

other hand, I caught him using the

tired adverbial phrase "to beat the

band" more than once, and I doubt

whether anyone before about 1970

would have said, as Katherine does,

"We need to talk, Stanley." (More idiom-

atic for the period — and Katherine's

class — would be "We must talk.")

The gifted Boyle is at his best in cap-

turing the flow of complicated action, as

in an early set-piece when Stanley breaks

away from his captors and runs amok on

the train carrying him west into psy-

choanalytic exile. Before being subdued,

the heir bursts into the dining car and

launches himself at a young woman in a

scene that is both rollicking and hor-

rific. (Although the woman suffers

some pain and much humiliation, Mc-

Corrick money hushes the incident up.)

If some of Stanley's antics have their

comic side, most of the time he is simply

pathetic. For the month before that train

ride, Eddie recalls, the staff had been

"force-feeding Mr. McCormick, the

tube down his throat, the mush in the

tube, and either he or Nick or one of the

other nurses working the patient's throat

to make sure he was swallowing and not

asphyxiating on his food." In another

episode, the reigning psychoanalyst

decides to curtail Stanley's lengthy

showers. When the water is turned off,

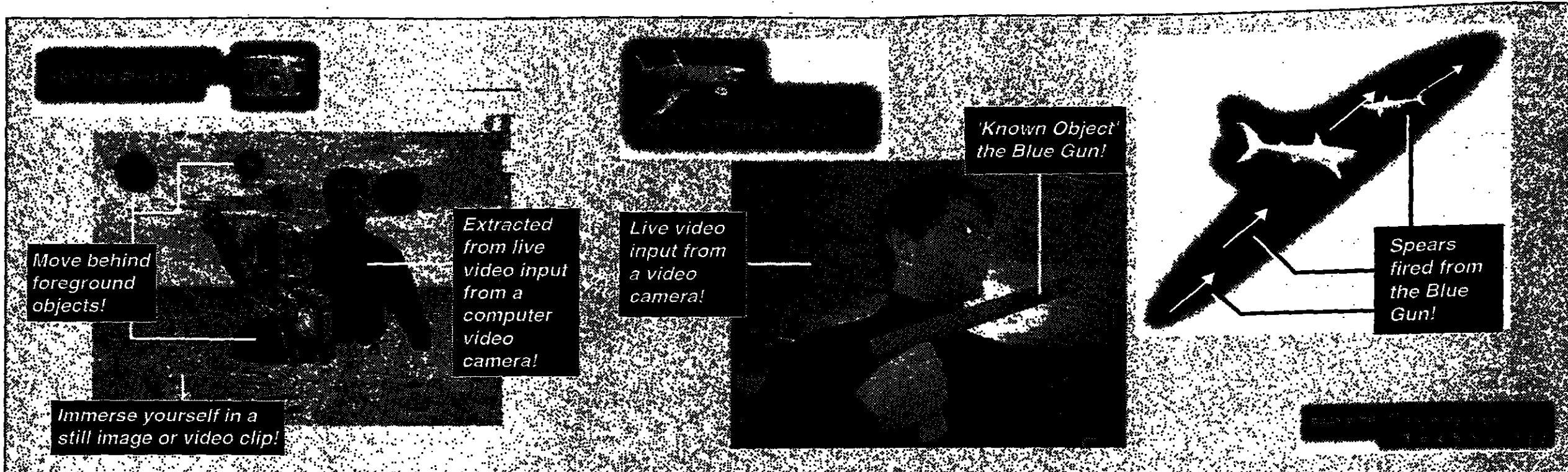
Stanley keeps scrubbing away at himself

until he is a bloody mess. (Say this much

for Stanley: He may be a masochist, but

</

TribTech



Publicity from Realty Fusion Inc.'s Web site, showing what Free Action technology can do. At left, the user has put a live image of himself in the scene. At right a game in which the software recognizes a toy gun held by the player.

Human-Computer Interaction: Doing the Jump and Wave at Demo 98

By Stephen Manes
New York Times Service

INDIAN WELLS, California — At the Demo 98 conference a couple of years ago, the Next Big Thing was a little thing, the Palm Pilot hand-held device. It created a new product category so successful that competitors have been flattered by its sincere imitation.

At Demo 98 here last week, no Big Thing emerged, and several interesting products known to be in the works were nowhere to be seen. This year's most

attractive demonstrations offered creative ways of interacting with computers.

The runaway hit was a technology called Free Action, from Realty Fusion Inc. The technology uses a video camera to display a live image of the user, who can interact with other elements on the screen by "touching" them. You can burst bubbles, play volleyball with an animated character and deliver body blows to a masochistic clown by waving your arms or jumping up and down.

A more utilitarian demonstration showed what might happen if a real

estate office put a camera and screen in the window and let you pick what you wanted to see by pointing and waving.

This sort of interaction has been demonstrated before, but almost always on expensive computer systems tricked out with fancy video hardware rather than standard machines with inexpensive video cameras. But the demonstration was more impressive than the reality.

Another standout was a system from Fluent Speech Technologies. Its software tool kit can help programmers take speech, real or synthesized, and mate it to

a synthesized human face called Baldy. The face can disappear to reveal the positioning of lips and tongue as sounds are produced, which might aid in learning languages.

A four-part rendition of "Frère Jacques" in which Baldy sang all the parts with a variety of facial expressions brought down the house.

Several vendors demonstrated improvements in speech-recognition technology. The low point came right after an executive successfully spoke into a telephone to accomplish feats like turning on a light and adjusting a thermostat.

Problems arose with the question, "What do I need to buy today?"

"Reminders are open," the computer replied.

Once more, with feeling: "What do I need to buy today?"

"Reminders are open."

With mounting frustration: "What do I need to buy today?"

"Good-bye," said the system.

Nuance Communications, which makes speech-recognition systems that let people interact with computers over the telephone, had more success with its

brokerage system that used natural speech instead of a menu maze. The software responded to commands like "Buy 100 shares of International Gluten."

Perceptual Robotics Inc. offered just the thing for voyagers: the ability to use the Web to steer and zoom robotic cameras from afar. You get soundless still pictures, rather than video. Lincoln Park Zoo in Chicago lets you see what the tigers are up to this very minute; a camera in the Chicago Palmer House Hilton lobby all but eliminates that hotel as a potential trysting place.

Battling Software Piracy: Cambridge Makes a Breakthrough and Stirs an Outcry

By John Burgess
Washington Post Service

CAMBRIDGE, England — It's a technique that intelligence agencies have used for years: Park a van filled with monitoring gear near an embassy and listen for the faint radio signals that computers routinely emit when they are on. Analyze those signals for clues to the data that are on the computers.

Now researchers at Cambridge Uni-

versity, home of groundbreaking work in intelligence over the years, are trying to adapt this technology to the fight against software piracy. With special codes written into software, they say, computers could be made to broadcast beacons that would carry for hundreds of yards and identify the software they were running, complete with serial numbers of each copy.

Vans run by anti-piracy groups could pull up outside a company's office and count the number of software signals

emanating from it. If, say, 50 beacons for a particular title were detected but the company had licensed only two copies of the software, that could become evidence on which a court would issue a search warrant.

Ross Anderson, a Cambridge lecturer who is overseeing the project, said the idea originated last year when the chairman of Microsoft Corp., Bill Gates, visited the university after his private foundation announced a \$20 million

donation to the school. Mr. Gates told officials that, among other things, he would love the university to come up with new anti-piracy techniques.

So far, Microsoft isn't enthusiastic about the university's approach. Mr. Anderson said. "They have some reservations," he said. "Obviously there are Big Brother aspects." A Microsoft spokeswoman said the company had no plans to adapt the technology.

Emilia Knight, a vice president at

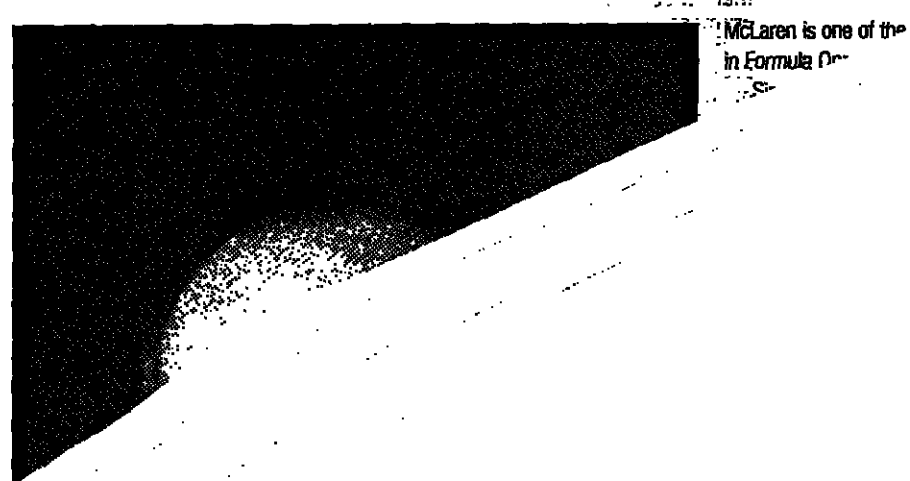
BSA Europe, a trade group that combats software piracy, said such an anti-piracy system might be technically feasible. But she noted many practical questions on the legal side, such as how the system would differentiate between companies pirating software and those legally using multiple copies of programs.

Ms. Knight said concerns of privacy and consumer rights might make the system unusable for industrialized countries. But in areas such as East-

Europe, she suggested, where piracy is rampant and there is no tradition of such protections, the software signal detectors might be acceptable.

Richard Sobel, a political scientist who teaches at Harvard University and who searches privacy issues, called it "an appalling idea." He added: "If the technology is there to identify people are using software, it's a double-edged sword."

Software Winner



McLaren is one of the in Formula 1.

ALT / Commentary

A Hor

Market Sides			
Dividends	Per	Ann	Stk
Brinco Inc	2.25	2.25	2.25
Del Labs Inc	1.00	1.00	1.00
Ham Corp	1.00	1.00	1.00
Partnership Hrg	1.00	1.00	1.00
Chem-America Grp	1.00	1.00	1.00
Kerns Corp	1.00	1.00	1.00
INITIAL			
WJ Schellman	2.25	2.25	2.25
Oregon Trnfrd	1.00	1.00	1.00
REGULAR			
Advantage Bnc	1.00	1.00	1.00
Alameda Snc	1.00	1.00	1.00
Artemis Publn	1.00	1.00	1.00
Solar Electric	1.00	1.00	1.00

U.S. Stock Tables Explained

Sales figures are unaffected. Yields and loss reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, for the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the years high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividend are annual dividends based on the latest declaration.

a - dividend also extra (b) - annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend. c - liquidating dividend. cc - PE accounts 99-100 - called. d - new yearly loss. dd - loss in the last 12 months. e - dividend declared or paid to preceding 12 months. f - annual rate, increased on last declaration. g - dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax. h - dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend. i - dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting. j - dividend declared or paid this year, on an accumulative basis with dividends in arrears. k - annual rate, reduced on last declaration. l - new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading. m - new day delivery. n - dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend. o - dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend. p - dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend. q - closed-end fund. r - dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend. s - stock dividend. t - dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend. u - dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend. v - dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend. w - dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend. x - dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend. y - dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend. z - dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend.

COCA COLA (NYSE)

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EUROPE

Realignment Speeds Up In Italian Bank Industry

Mediobanca and IMI Set Big Expansions

MILAN — The map of Italian banking was redrawn Wednesday when the boards of a leading merchant bank, Mediobanca, and its main rival, Istituto Mobiliare Italiano S.p.A., approved ambitious expansion projects.

After spending the postwar years frozen in what a former prime minister called "a petrified forest," Italy's largest banks are engaged in a frantic merger scramble to create bigger institutions capable of competing in a single-currency, cross-border business environment.

"Clearly there's a great deal of panic in banking circles about being the last one standing when the money stops," said the head of trading at a Milan brokerage.

Mediobanca's board of directors proposed a capital increase that would raise nearly 7 billion lire (\$3.9 billion) for the 350 million new shares to be sold at the current trading price of 19,000 lire each. The bank did not release financial details of the operation.

The bank said part of the capital would be used to take up its share in the insurer Assicurazioni Generali's capital increase, which is raising the money to fund overseas expansion. The rest of the money will be used "to finance its expansion in investment banking and asset management," it said.

Mediobanca is expected to unveil a project in the near future that would strengthen its long-standing alliances with Generali and Banca Commerciale Italiana, analysts said.

Mediobanca, legendary for the secrecy with which it conducts its affairs, has not informed shareholders how it plans to use the large sum of money it will ask them for, Italian newspapers said.

Rome-based IMI's board, meanwhile, approved plans for the formerly state-controlled bank to merge with Isti-

tuto Bancario San Paolo di Torino, or San Paolo, to create Italy's largest bank. IMI's main shareholders have already said they favor the merger.

IMI's board of directors gave the chief executive, Rainer Masera, a mandate to come up with a merger plan rapidly, it said. Mr. Masera said the integration of the two banks would enable them to strengthen their "respective leadership positions in the Italian market" and could create "important reference points for successive aggregations in Italy and overseas."

The merged bank will have the leading market share in asset management, one of Italy's biggest branch networks and strong capital-markets operations.

Monte dei Paschi di Siena lifted its objections to the IMI-San Paolo alliance at a board meeting Tuesday. MPS holds a 10 percent stake in IMI.



IN SYNCH — Fiat's managing director, Paolo Cantarella, left, with Nicolai Pughin, president of OAO GAZ, center, and Reinhard Schmoetz of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, concluding an \$850 million car venture Wednesday.

German Inflation Falls to 7-Year Low of 1.3%

WIESBADEN, Germany — Weak retail sales and falling energy prices helped push Germany's annual inflation rate to a seven-year low, government reports showed Wednesday, prompting predictions that the central bank would not raise interest rates further.

Consumer prices were unchanged in January, the Federal Statistics Office said, cutting the annual inflation rate to 1.3 percent. That was the lowest since Germany was unified in 1990. The government started compiling statistics for the unified Germany a year later.

"The inflation outlook is very good," said Hans-Juergen Meltzer, an economist at Deutsche Bank AG. "The Bundesbank won't do anything for the first half of the year, and if they do raise after that, it won't be very much at all."

German bond prices rose after the reports. That pushed the yield on the benchmark 10-year government bond down four basis points to 5.02 percent, two basis points, or hundredths of a percentage point, above an all-time low.

Sluggish consumer demand showed up in a separate report that retail sales fell 1.4 percent in

December from a year earlier. Sales also fell an inflation-adjusted 1.4 percent for all 1997 as record joblessness kept shoppers from spending. It was the fifth year in the past six that sales have declined.

Analysts predict that inflation will continue to be held in check this

year, reasoning that economic problems in Asia will force companies to keep prices low. Domestic consumption could increase, however, if unemployment falls or stabilizes. Germany's seasonally adjusted jobless rate fell to 11.6 percent in January from 11.8 percent in December.

Energy Group Stock Gyrate After Nomura Loses Interest

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — The withdrawal of one of three possible bidders for Energy Group PLC buffeted the stock of the British power company Wednesday and left the market focusing on the only official bid made so far.

Nomura International PLC said Tuesday that it had withdrawn from talks about a possible offer "solely for reasons of price."

It would have been competing with a revised £4.06 billion (\$6.59 billion) offer from PacificCorp, made Feb. 3, that Energy Group has endorsed.

Energy Group shares, which initially fell 5 percent Wednesday, finished up 6 pence at 74.

Nomura's exit leaves Texas Utilities Co. as the only likely obstacle to PacificCorp becoming the 11th American company to buy a British power company since

1995. Texas Utilities said late Tuesday that it remained interested in Energy Group and was considering whether to bid on it.

"Any such offer would need to compare favorably with PacificCorp's renewed offer, which expires on March 9 unless extended," the Dallas-based company said.

Nomura said it had withdrawn because it could not agree with a third party on selling Peabody Holding, an Energy Group unit that is the largest private coal company in the United States. Sources familiar with the talks said Lehman Merchant, a Lehman Brothers Inc. unit, was the third party.

Lehman Brothers International, a unit of Lehman Brothers Inc., and Merrill Lynch & Co. are advising Texas Utilities on Energy Group. Texas regulators would need to approve a bid by Texas Utilities. (Reuters, Bloomberg)

French Deficit Is a Bit Over Limit for Euro

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — France's public deficit in 1997 came in between 3.0 and 3.1 percent of gross domestic product, a government spokeswoman said Wednesday.

While the budget deficit is slightly above the criteria initially set for joining the common European currency, the euro, European leaders have agreed to allow countries that are close to meeting the deficit requirement to join.

Under the Maastricht Treaty on European Union, countries were supposed to have a budget deficit of no more than 3 percent of gross domestic product by the end of 1997 to be a member of the monetary union

when the euro is introduced in 1999. France already had acknowledged it would not fulfill that requirement on time. Instead, it is targeting a deficit of 3 percent for 1998. Germany also is expected to have trouble meeting the deficit limit.

The government spokeswoman, Catherine Trautmann, recounting a presentation by Finance Minister Dominique Strauss-Kahn at the weekly cabinet meeting, added that the budget deficit for 1997 was just below target at 2.67 billion francs (\$44.6 billion).

She said the deficit figures showed that spending was under control. In 1996, France posted a public

deficit of 4.2 percent of gross domestic product.

Meanwhile, the European monetary affairs commissioner, Yves Thibault de Silguy, said Wednesday that monetary union was firmly on track and warned that delay would cause economic and political upheaval. He dismissed arguments put forward by a group of German economists who this week mounted a legal challenge to the single currency. They contend that the economies of EU countries have not been prepared for monetary union.

But Mr. de Silguy asserted that the economists had ignored recent improvements in economic convergence. (AP, Reuters, AFP)

Investor's Europe

Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100 Index	Paris CAC 40
4750	5700	3800
4500	5500	3200
4250	5300	3000
4000	5100	2900
3750	4900	2700
3500	4700	2600
1997	1997	1997
Exchange Index	Index	Index
Amsterdam AEX	2,648.07	2,626.75
Brussels BEL-20	2,648.07	2,626.75
Frankfurt DAX	4,588.43	4,523.75
Copenhagen Stock Market	6,955.35	6,934.45
Helsinki HEX General	3,735.95	3,694.85
Oslo OBX	667.34	662.40
London FTSE 100	5,687.98	5,613.30
Madrid Stock Exchange	713.07	704.75
Milan MIBTEL	1,989.2	1,977.7
Paris CAC 40	3,240.00	3,225.70
Stockholm SX 16	3,511.05	3,488.80
Vienne ATX	1,348.99	1,340.03
Zurich SPI	4,303.42	4,282.29

Source: Telexkurs International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

- European economic growth will not be halted by the economic and monetary crisis in Asia, Finance Minister Dominique Strauss-Kahn of France said.
- Tele2 France and Esprit Telecom received operating licenses from the French phone-system regulator ART, and each will receive one of the final two single-digit access codes. The other five applicants may receive four-digit codes. One of those five, AXS Telecom, protested ART's decision and said it might appeal to the European Commission.
- PolyGram NV's 1997 net profit, excluding one-time charges, rose 9 percent to 787 million guilders (\$385.5 million), as sales rose 17 percent to 11.1 billion guilders. The Dutch entertainment company forecast a strong 1998 despite reduced demand in Asia for its music products.
- Astra AB's pretax profit rose 8 percent in 1997 to 14.31 billion kronor (\$1.76 billion), as lower sales in Sweden and Britain were offset by growth in North America. Total sales for the year increased 15 percent, to 44.9 billion kronor.
- Ukraine plans to start privatizing Ukraine International Airlines, its No. 2 carrier, by the end of the year.
- Swiss Bank Corp. and Union Bank of Switzerland will disband 50 of UBS's corporate finance professionals, or a third of its London total, as they merge. All 308 of SBC's corresponding employees will be kept. (Reuters, AFP, Bloomberg)

Underwriting Gains Aid Allianz

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MUNICH — Allianz AG, Europe's biggest insurance company, announced a 16 percent rise in its 1997 net profit Wednesday, helped by its first underwriting profit since 1990.

Net income rose to 2.6 billion Deutsche marks (\$1.4 billion) from 2.24 billion DM in 1996. The insurer swung to an underwriting profit of about 150 million DM in 1997 from a loss of 148 million DM in 1996.

Allianz said it expected gross premiums this year to add up to 88 billion DM. That figure would go up by 26 billion DM after Assurance Generale de France joins Allianz. The French government approved the takeover plan last week.

Results for this year should reflect slightly better than 10 percent growth, assuming there are no big natural disasters or other heavy claims, Allianz said. (AFP, Bloomberg)

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

High Low Close Prev.

Wednesday, Feb. 11

Prices in local currencies.

Amsterdam AEX index: 2,648.07

High Low Close Prev.

ABN-Amro 43.10 42.70 42.80 42.80

Adia 20.80 20.50 20.50 20.50

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The 2,600 most traded stocks of the day.
 Nationwide prices not reflecting late trades elsewhere.
 The Associated Press.

Court Orders Se Halt Payment

Alt Flies, but Can It Soar

Continued on Page 16

ASIA/PACIFIC

Tide of Bad Domestic Debt Threatens South Korea

By Stephanie Strom
New York Times Service

SEOUL — Nasan Group was a successful apparel manufacturer with a stable of popular local brands until it began an ambitious expansion in 1988, backed by banks that are now suffering the consequences.

Flush with easy credit, it branched out into golf courses, resorts and hotels, then added a health club subsidiary and acquired a construction company.

"Our chairman felt that housing was another medium of fashion," said Yeom Moon Nam, assistant director of planning. "In the same way that clothing evolved from simply something to keep you warm into a fashion statement, houses are not just for refuge any more."

The group later tackled on a basketball team, department stores and supermarkets, and a broadcasting company, assembling a collection of 15 affiliates that by the end of last year made it South Korea's 50th-largest conglomerate.

Last month, Nasan collapsed under the weight of loans that it could not repay. Its debt outweighed its equity by 10-to-1 — a ratio more than five times the amount that would be considered marginally prudent in the Western world.

Analysts worry that hundreds of

stories like Nasan's may threaten the fragile South Korean banking system. While the world financial community has been transfixed by the recent renegotiation of \$23.4 billion in short-term debt owed by South Korean banks to foreign banks, a far larger and messier problem is brewing within the country.

Short-term domestic debt, the money owed to South Korean banks by local companies, is more than double that owed to foreign creditors. With interest rates soaring, liquidity rapidly evaporating and consumption all but coming to a halt, dozens of companies like Nasan are failing every day with potentially dire consequences both for local banks and for the global financial structure.

Each corporate collapse adds stress to a battered banking system. "It's just one more straw on the back of South Korea's banks," said Stephen Marvin, head of research at Ssangyong Investment & Securities Co. "The next Nasan could be the straw that breaks them."

Mr. Marvin is one of a growing chorus warning that South Korea could face a financial meltdown, not because of the foreign debt crisis but because of its mountain of domestic debt.

Korea First Bank and Seoul Bank, two large commercial banks that the

government bailed out in January, failed because each had more than \$2 billion in soured domestic loans.

South Korean banks owe their foreign counterparts about \$153 billion, about \$23.4 billion of which was short-term debt until it was restructured last month. But that total pales alongside domestic debt, the money that South Korean companies owe South Korean financial institutions, which at current ex-

The short-term debt owed to banks by local companies is more than double that owed to foreign creditors.

change rates is somewhat more than \$300 billion, according to analysts.

Between 50 percent and 75 percent of domestic debt is short-term, much of it in the form of *own*, or promissory, notes that come due in three to six months.

The system works like this: Nasan sells some of the clothing it makes to a Seoul department store. Rather than paying in cash, the store might issue Nasan a promissory note for the amount it owes that comes due in three months.

But Nasan needs cash. It takes the note to its bankers, who swap the note for cash at a discount that depends on Nasan's creditworthiness and that of the retailer that issued it. Nasan, however, guarantees payment of the note. Three months later, the department store has gone bankrupt and cannot pay the note. Suddenly, Nasan is on the hook for the face value of the note.

In fact, it was not technically Nasan's own \$500 million debt burden that crushed it but two notes totaling \$3.5 billion. It was such notes that brought Hana and Kia, leviathans in comparison with Nasan, and scores of other South Korean companies to their knees, and it was these notes that will undoubtedly sink hundreds more South Korean businesses this year.

"We're not talking about a long time here, if you think about the fact that most of the promissory notes issued in mid-November when the economic crisis began are coming due in mid-February or March," said Jeff Usher, editor of Grant's Asia Observer.

Whether the South Korean financial system can absorb a stream of bankruptcies is far from certain. In the first week of January, more than 100 companies went bankrupt, and the pace has not abated, which means banks' capital bases have already suffered severe erosion.

"The question is whether the pace of bankruptcies will reach critical mass and set off a detonation in the financial system," said Karl Moskowitz, representative director of KSA Ltd., a consulting firm whose clients are mainly medium-sized Korean corporations. "The domestic debt problem could lead to the same financial paralysis we had last December, but this one will be much more difficult to solve."

Analysts say at least 20 percent of the domestic loan portfolio, or between \$60 billion and \$65 billion, is probably already in default; some estimates range as high as 30 percent or 40 percent.

But government officials say such estimates are overblown. At the end of November, the Bank of Korea put the value of nonperforming loans at about \$20.6 billion at current exchange rates, and it is estimating an increase to \$28 billion this year.

Richard Samelson, head of research at SBC Warburg Dillon Read in Seoul, predicts that at least three and perhaps as many as eight of South Korea's 30 largest *chaebol*, or conglomerates, will close this year. "I don't believe even the most pessimistic government estimates are factoring in the possibility of eight more going bankrupt this year," he said.

Court Orders Seoul Bank To Halt Payment to Morgan

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SEOUL — A district court ordered Boram Bank on Wednesday to temporarily stop making payments to J. P. Morgan & Co. pending a final court ruling, after a petition by SK Securities, a court official said.

SK Securities filed a petition with the court Monday to prevent the local bank from paying what local media estimated was \$189 million owed to the U.S. investment bank.

J.P. Morgan had a swap contract with Boram Bank in February 1997. The bank had a similar separate contract with a group of three South Korean companies, including SK Securities, which then set up an offshore fund to invest in derivative securities based on

Southeast Asian currencies.

It is not clear how much Boram owed to J.P. Morgan or why the local brokerage house filed the petition. But a spokesman for SK Securities said Morgan had "neglected its responsibility to explain risk in the investment."

A J.P. Morgan executive who asked not to be identified said: "This is unusual that a company which is not a party to the contract can ask the court to interfere. Morgan and Boram intend to complete the contract successfully."

The Morgan executive said the ruling would be watched by investors as a test case of how South Korea's courts and government treated obligations between local companies and their creditors. (Reuters, Bloomberg)



MANILA'S LITTLE HELPERS — Schoolchildren about to exchange U.S. dollars for pesos at the central bank Wednesday in a gesture to aid the economy.

WON: Dow Corning Cancels Plan for Big Plant in South Korea

Continued from Page 11

The problems encountered by Dow Corning in negotiating tax and tariff concessions have a familiar ring to some here.

"The bureaucrats should change the way they handle foreign investors," said Yoo Jung Keun, governor of North Cholla Province, where Dow Corning had considered investing more than \$2 billion. "I am very disappointed."

The Finance Ministry apparently opposed significant tax concessions of the sort usually granted big investors in foreign countries and was reluctant to approve reductions in the cost of electrical power, as well as huge cuts in tariffs on materials Dow Corning would have had to import for the plant, which would have made silicon.

"There was not a good deal of cooperation and coordination," said Mr. Yoo, who also serves as an adviser to the incoming president. Desperation for capital may

eventually bring down the exorbitant prices often suggested by some South Korean executives with companies or portions of companies for sale.

"We shifted our strategy from taking over a foreign automaker to joining hands with a foreign company," Lim Kyung Choon, chairman of Samsung Motor Co., told reporters Wednesday while showing off Samsung's new car, due to be introduced on the local market March 28.

Mr. Lim said Samsung would welcome a "strategic alliance" with Ford Motor Co., Chrysler Corp. or any of a number of other major companies — with the exception of General Motors Corp., which has said it is negotiating with Daewoo Motor Co., Korea's second-largest motor vehicle maker after Hyundai Corp.

South Korea's domestic market has fallen so sharply that both Hyundai and Daewoo are in trouble, and Kia, the No. 3 auto manufacturer, is in receivership. Within months,

some analysts say, Kia and Samsung will either have to merge or sell out to a foreign manufacturer — or both.

Hundreds of smaller operations are cutting back or shutting down and ostensibly would welcome an infusion of foreign money.

Over the last 40 years, non-Koreans have invested only \$24 billion in facilities here, a minuscule figure for an economy with a gross national product of more than \$300 billion a year. That number is not expected to zoom before the country's volatile stock market and currency have stabilized and the government

has set up an effective system for winning foreign confidence.

One difficulty cited by would-be investors is that the conglomerates, or *chaebol*, while talking about getting rid of money-losing entities, do not seem in a hurry to move.

An American who specializes in investment opportunities said that a major *chaebol* was asking \$100 million for the purchase of one of its smaller companies.

"We looked at their books and discovered the company was worth no more than \$23 million," he said.

IMF Admits Its Thai Plan Is Too Tough

By Joseph Kahn
New York Times Service

BANGKOK — The International Monetary Fund has conceded that conditions it imposed on Thailand as part of a multibillion-dollar bailout package have proved too austere, clearing a path for the Thai government to increase spending substantially.

Acknowledging that economic growth and tax revenue have fallen far below levels predicted several months ago, the IMF has agreed to allow Thailand to run a smaller budget surplus than originally mandated, and perhaps even a budget deficit, said Hubert Neiss, director of the fund's Asia Pacific department.

"There is a need for flexibility on the spending target," Mr. Neiss said Tuesday. "Especially to the extent that there is a need for spending on social programs, this program is not hard and fast."

Mr. Neiss, who is visiting Bangkok this week for a formal assessment of the country's progress under IMF care, said details of increased spending would await the completion of the government budget, expected this month.

The revised budget target, while not unexpected, appears to vindicate some critics of IMF bailout programs for troubled Asian countries. Several critics have argued that when the Fund prescribed austerity for Thailand, South Korea and Indonesia last year, it tried to

cure the wrong illness.

Those countries, the argument goes, do not have spendthrift governments but have huge private-sector debt problems, and sharp austerity programs add to economic pain without solving their debt problems.

Mr. Neiss acknowledged that the Fund had underestimated the ferocity of the Asian economic problem and its impact on Thailand. But he said austerity was nonetheless needed because Thailand showed classic symptoms of government mismanagement when it first applied for IMF help in August.

"Thailand is on the path to recovery, although not perhaps as fast as we had hoped," Mr. Neiss said.

Investor's Asia

Hong Kong	Singapore	Tokyo
Hang Seng	Straits Times	Nikkei 225
17000	2000	20000
15000	1750	18500
13000	1500	17000
11000	1250	15500
9000	1000	14000
7000	750	12500
1997	1997	1997
Exchange	Index	Wednesday
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	10,788.41
Singapore	Straits Times	1,624.25
Sydney	All Ordinaries	2,576.00
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	17,205.08
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	738.57
Bangkok	SET	524.52
Seoul	Composite Index	224.14
Taipei	Stock Market Index	5,713.42
Manila	PSE	2,218.52
Jakarta	Composite Index	481.61
Wellington	NZSE-40	2,283.94
Bombay	Sensitive Index	3,292.91

Very briefly:

- United Merchant Group Bhd. of Malaysia is considering selling its stake in BHL Bank Bhd. to Hong Leong Bank Bhd. Hong Leong, owned by the financier Quek Leng Chan, is seeking to gain control of BHL Bank. But United's share price soared 17 percent to 2.11 ringgit (60 cents) amid speculation that Hong Leong might want to merge Hong Leong Finance with United's wholly owned UMG Finance Bhd.
- Market regulators in the Asia-Pacific region said they needed to install new mechanisms to prevent financial market turbulence, and some favored tougher regulation of the foreign-exchange markets.
- PT Indosat, the dominant international phone company in Indonesia, said 1997 profit rose a better-than-expected 22 percent to 636.4 billion rupiah (\$67 million) as sales growth outpaced costs and the fall of the rupiah lifted earnings.
- Hutchison Whampoa Ltd.'s wholly owned Hutchison Telecommunications (Hong Kong) Ltd. subsidiary said it planned to begin multimedia service in Hong Kong this year.
- America Online Inc. and China Internet Corp. of Hong Kong agreed to introduce AOL service in Hong Kong in Chinese and English by next year.
- Singapore Technologies Engineering Ltd. said its aerospace arm, ST Aerospace Supplies Pte., sold its 20 percent stake in WK Engineering International Inc. to the firm.
- China intends to trim spending on the construction and upgrading of airports by 1.6 percent this year, to 17.9 billion yuan (\$2.2 billion), because growth of air travel in China is slowing, the official China Daily said. AFP, Reuters, Bloomberg

TWA: It Flies, but Can It Soar?

Continued from Page 11

One key to more timely service and cutting costs was replacing wide-body Boeing 747s and Lockheed L-1011s with 757s and MD-80s, which have less than half the capacity. TWA is also phasing out its aging 727s.

With fewer seats to sell, TWA has experienced a 10 percent drop in operating revenue. But operating profit in the third quarter jumped to \$63.8 million from \$26 million a year earlier, and the company is projecting a sharp narrowing of its loss during this year's slow winter period, to \$50 million from \$150 million last year. This is because the new planes more efficient, requiring smaller crews and less fuel and maintenance.

TWA is also rebounding on the marketing front. It recently became the first airline to deploy a computer program tracking how much customers spend with the company as well as how many miles they fly. Those data have given it a way to track — and reward — full-fare business customers who travel frequently, though barely on long flights.

Analysts give Mr. Gitter's team high marks for these and other improvements. So why is there so much skepticism that they can build on such successes to the point that TWA can sail comfortably above the turbulence when the next downturn hits?

One problem is that not many people outside the company buy TWA's assumption that there is a host of un-

exploited benefits from its particular route structure. TWA already accounts for more than 60 percent of the traffic originating at St. Louis's Lambert Field, and Lambert has its limits. It is already the fifth-busiest U.S. airport despite being reduced to one runway when weather is bad. A planned additional runway will not be ready before 2003 at the earliest.

TWA's second hub, at Kennedy, is no help. After Carl Icahn, the Wall Street financier who took control of the airline in 1985, sold the valuable London routes to American Airlines in 1991, Kennedy and the routes feeding international traffic into it became money-losers.

Mr. Icahn was forced out after TWA went bankrupt in 1992, but efforts to return TWA's Kennedy operations to profitability have not worked.

TWA can't claim it flies to more American cities from Kennedy than any does any other airline, but most business travelers heading to or from New York prefer La Guardia or Newark airports. That is why Continental's heavy investment in expanding its Newark hub has contributed so much to that airline's rebirth.

Ultimately, analysts say, TWA's best hope is to attract bigger and healthier airlines as marketing partners so that it can link its routes, schedules, frequent-flyer programs, clubs and other attractions to theirs. TWA, said Samuel Buttrick, who follows the industry for PaineWebber, "has to become part of a true network."

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

January 23, 1998

NationsBank Brasil Holdings Ltda.

a wholly-owned subsidiary of NationsBank Corporation

has completed its acquisition of 51% of the shares of

BANCO LIBERAL

Rio de Janeiro, Brasil

NationsBank

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

January 23, 1998

N.B. (Bahamas) Limited

a wholly-owned subsidiary of NationsBank Corporation

has completed its acquisition of 51% of the shares of

LIBERAL BANKING

Nassau, Bahamas

NationsBank

Post-acquisition, Liberal has consolidated net worth of US\$130 million and funds under management of over US\$2.5 billion.

NationsBank

1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	23
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姓名	性别	年龄	籍贯	民族	文化程度	职业	住址	联系电话	备注
王德胜	男	45	山东	汉族	高中	教师	济南市经二路	12345678	
李秀英	女	38	河北	汉族	初中	工人	石家庄市和平路	87654321	
张国强	男	52	河南	汉族	大学	医生	郑州市中环路	11223344	
刘小红	女	28	四川	汉族	高中	护士	成都市春熙路	55667788	
陈为民	男	40	广东	汉族	大学	工程师	广州市天河区	99887766	
赵子龙	男	35	湖北	汉族	初中	农民	武汉市汉阳区	44556677	
周美兰	女	50	湖南	汉族	小学	退休	长沙市岳麓区	33445566	
吴大伟	男	48	浙江	汉族	高中	商人	杭州市西湖区	22334455	
孙丽娟	女	32	安徽	汉族	大学	程序员	合肥市蜀山区	11223344	
郑永年	男	55	江西	汉族	初中	工人	南昌市东湖区	99887766	
冯小芳	女	25	广西	汉族	高中	学生	南宁市青秀区	88776655	
马建军	男	42	陕西	汉族	大学	教授	西安市雁塔区	77665544	
林婉婷	女	30	福建	汉族	初中	文员	福州市鼓楼区	66554433	
黄志远	男	58	山西	汉族	小学	退休	太原市迎泽区	55443322	
周晓燕	女	35	辽宁	汉族	高中	教师	沈阳市和平区	44332211	
吴国强	男	45	吉林	汉族	大学	工程师	长春市朝阳区	33221100	
刘小华	女	28	黑龙江	汉族	初中	工人	哈尔滨市道里区	22110099	
陈为民	男	50	内蒙古	蒙古族	高中	商人	呼和浩特市新城区	11009988	
赵子龙	男	35	宁夏	回族	初中	工人	银川市金凤区	00998877	
周美兰	女	40	新疆	维吾尔族	高中	教师	乌鲁木齐市天山区	99887766	
吴大伟	男	48	甘肃	汉族	大学	教授	兰州市城关区	88776655	
孙丽娟	女	32	青海	汉族	初中	工人	西宁市城东区	77665544	
郑永年	男	55	四川	汉族	小学	退休	成都市武侯区	66554433	
冯小芳	女	25	重庆	汉族	高中	学生	重庆市渝中区	55443322	
马建军	男	42	贵州	汉族	大学	工程师	贵阳市南明区	44332211	
林婉婷	女	30	云南	汉族	初中	文员	昆明市五华区	33221100	
黄志远	男	58	海南	汉族	小学	退休	海口市琼山区	22110099	
周晓燕	女	35	广东	汉族	高中	教师	广州市海珠区	11009988	
吴国强	男	45	广西	汉族	大学	教授	南宁市青秀区	00998877	
刘小华	女	28	湖北	汉族	初中	工人	武汉市汉阳区	99887766	
陈为民	男	50	湖南	汉族	小学	退休	长沙市岳麓区	88776655	
赵子龙	男	35	江西	汉族	高中	商人	南昌市东湖区	77665544	
周美兰	女	40	安徽	汉族	初中	文员	合肥市蜀山区	66554433	
吴大伟	男	48	浙江	汉族	大学	教授	杭州市西湖区	55443322	
孙丽娟	女	32	福建	汉族	高中	教师	福州市鼓楼区	44332211	
郑永年	男	55	山西	汉族	小学	退休	太原市迎泽区	33221100	
冯小芳	女	25	辽宁	汉族	初中	工人	沈阳市和平区	22110099	
马建军	男	42	吉林	汉族	大学	工程师	长春市朝阳区	11009988	
林婉婷	女	30	黑龙江	汉族	高中	学生	哈尔滨市道里区	00998877	
黄志远	男	58	内蒙古	蒙古族	初中	工人	呼和浩特市新城区	99887766	
周晓燕	女	35	宁夏	回族	高中	教师	银川市金凤区	88776655	
吴国强	男	45	新疆	维吾尔族	大学	教授	乌鲁木齐市天山区	77665544	
刘小华	女	28	甘肃	汉族	初中	工人	兰州市城关区	66554433	
陈为民	男	50	青海	汉族	小学	退休	西宁市城东区	55443322	
赵子龙	男	35	四川	汉族	高中	商人	成都市武侯区	44332211	
周美兰	女	40	重庆	汉族	初中	文员	重庆市渝中区	33221100	

[illegible]

項目	単位	数量	金額	備考
1. 雑費	円	100	100	
2. 雑費	円	200	200	
3. 雑費	円	300	300	
4. 雑費	円	400	400	
5. 雑費	円	500	500	
6. 雑費	円	600	600	
7. 雑費	円	700	700	
8. 雑費	円	800	800	
9. 雑費	円	900	900	
10. 雑費	円	1000	1000	
11. 雑費	円	1100	1100	
12. 雑費	円	1200	1200	
13. 雑費	円	1300	1300	
14. 雑費	円	1400	1400	
15. 雑費	円	1500	1500	
16. 雑費	円	1600	1600	
17. 雑費	円	1700	1700	
18. 雑費	円	1800	1800	
19. 雑費	円	1900	1900	
20. 雑費	円	2000	2000	
21. 雑費	円	2100	2100	
22. 雑費	円	2200	2200	
23. 雑費	円	2300	2300	
24. 雑費	円	2400	2400	
25. 雑費	円	2500	2500	
26. 雑費	円	2600	2600	
27. 雑費	円	2700	2700	
28. 雑費	円	2800	2800	
29. 雑費	円	2900	2900	
30. 雑費	円	3000	3000	
31. 雑費	円	3100	3100	
32. 雑費	円	3200	3200	
33. 雑費	円	3300	3300	
34. 雑費	円	3400	3400	
35. 雑費	円	3500	3500	
36. 雑費	円	3600	3600	
37. 雑費	円	3700	3700	
38. 雑費	円	3800	3800	
39. 雑費	円	3900	3900	
40. 雑費	円	4000	4000	
41. 雑費	円	4100	4100	
42. 雑費	円	4200	4200	
43. 雑費	円	4300	4300	
44. 雑費	円	4400	4400	
45. 雑費	円	4500	4500	
46. 雑費	円	4600	4600	
47. 雑費	円	4700	4700	
48. 雑費	円	4800	4800	
49. 雑費	円	4900	4900	
50. 雑費	円	5000	5000	
51. 雑費	円	5100	5100	
52. 雑費	円	5200	5200	
53. 雑費	円	5300	5300	
54. 雑費	円	5400	5400	
55. 雑費	円	5500	5500	
56. 雑費	円	5600	5600	
57. 雑費	円	5700	5700	
58. 雑費	円	5800	5800	
59. 雑費	円	5900	5900	
60. 雑費	円	6000	6000	
61. 雑費	円	6100	6100	
62. 雑費	円	6200	6200	
63. 雑費	円	6300	6300	
64. 雑費	円	6400	6400	
65. 雑費	円	6500	6500	
66. 雑費	円	6600	6600	
67. 雑費	円	6700	6700	
68. 雑費	円	6800	6800	
69. 雑費	円	6900	6900	
70. 雑費	円	7000	7000	
71. 雑費	円	7100	7100	
72. 雑費	円	7200	7200	
73. 雑費	円	7300	7300	
74. 雑費	円	7400	7400	
75. 雑費	円	7500	7500	
76. 雑費	円	7600	7600	
77. 雑費	円	7700	7700	
78. 雑費	円	7800	7800	
79. 雑費	円	7900	7900	
80. 雑費	円	8000	8000	
81. 雑費	円	8100	8100	
82. 雑費	円	8200	8200	
83. 雑費	円	8300	8300	
84. 雑費	円	8400	8400	
85. 雑費	円	8500	8500	
86. 雑費	円	8600	8600	
87. 雑費	円	8700	8700	
88. 雑費	円	8800	8800	
89. 雑費	円	8900	8900	
90. 雑費	円	9000	9000	
91				

[illegible]

Wednesday's 4 P.M. Close
(Continued)

[illegible]

YH	Stock	DY	PE	100 High	Low/Latest	Change
1516	Plasma	2.0	11	100	120	+10
1517	Plasma	2.0	11	100	120	+10
1518	Plasma	2.0	11	100	120	+10
1519	Plasma	2.0	11	100	120	+10
1520	Plasma	2.0	11	100	120	+10
1521	Plasma	2.0	11	100	120	+10
1522	Plasma	2.0	11	100	120	+10
1523	Plasma	2.0	11	100	120	+10
1524	Plasma	2.0	11	100	120	+10
1525	Plasma	2.0	11	100	120	+10
1526	Plasma	2.0	11	100	120	+10
1527	Plasma	2.0	11	100	120	+10
1528	Plasma	2.0	11	100	120	+10
1529	Plasma	2.0	11	100	120	+10
1530	Plasma	2.0	11	100	120	+10
1531	Plasma	2.0	11	100	120	+10
1532	Plasma	2.0	11	100	120	+10
1533	Plasma	2.0	11	100	120	+10
1534	Plasma	2.0	11	100	120	+10
1535	Plasma	2.0	11	100	120	+10
1536	Plasma	2.0	11	100	120	+10
1537	Plasma	2.0	11	100	120	+10
1538	Plasma	2.0	11	100	120	+10
1539	Plasma	2.0	11	100	120	+10
1540	Plasma	2.0	11	100	120	+10
1541	Plasma	2.0	11	100	120	+10
1542	Plasma	2.0	11	100	120	+10
1543	Plasma	2.0	11	100	120	+10
1544	Plasma	2.0	11	100	120	+10
1545	Plasma	2.0	11	100	120	+10
1546	Plasma	2.0	11	100	120	+10
1547	Plasma	2.0	11	100	120	+10
1548	Plasma	2.0	11	100	120	+10
1549	Plasma	2.0	11	100	120	+10
1550	Plasma	2.0	11	100	120	+10
1551	Plasma	2.0	11	100	120	+10
1552	Plasma	2.0	11	100	120	+10
1553	Plasma	2.0	11	100	120	+10
1554	Plasma	2.0	11	100	120	+10
1555	Plasma	2.0	11	100	120	+10
1556	Plasma	2.0	11	100	120	+10
1557	Plasma	2.0	11	100	120	+10
1558	Plasma	2.0	11	100	120	+10
1559	Plasma	2.0	11	100	120	+10
1560	Plasma	2.0	11	100	120	+10
1561	Plasma	2.0	11	100	120	+10
1562	Plasma	2.0	11	100	120	+10
1563	Plasma	2.0	11	100	120	+10
1564	Plasma	2.0	11	100	120	+10
1565	Plasma	2.0	11	100	120	+10
1566	Plasma	2.0	11	100	120	+10
1567	Plasma	2.0	11	100	120	+10
1568	Plasma	2.0	11	100	120	+10
1569	Plasma	2.0	11	100	120	+10
1570	Plasma	2.0	11	100	120	+10
1571	Plasma	2.0	11	100	120	+10
1572	Plasma	2.0	11	100	120	+10
1573	Plasma	2.0	11	100	120	+10
1574	Plasma	2.0	11	100	120	+10
1575	Plasma	2.0	11	100	120	+10
1576	Plasma	2.0	11	100	120	+10
1577	Plasma	2.0	11	100	120	+10
1578	Plasma	2.0	11	100	120	+10
1579	Plasma	2.0	11	100	120	+10
1580	Plasma	2.0	11	100	120	+10
1581	Plasma	2.0	11	100	120	+10
1582	Plasma	2.0	11	100	120	+10
1583	Plasma	2.0	11	100	120	+10
1584	Plasma	2.0	11	100	120	+10
1585	Plasma	2.0	11	100	120	+10
1586	Plasma	2.0	11	100	120	+10
1587	Plasma	2.0	11	100	120	+10
1588	Plasma	2.0	11	100	120	+10
1589	Plasma	2.0	11	100	120	+10
1590	Plasma	2.0	11	100	120	+10
1591	Plasma	2.0	11	100	120	+10
1592	Plasma	2.0	11	100	120	+10
1593	Plasma	2.0	11	100	120	+10
1594	Plasma	2.0	11	100	120	+10
1595	Plasma	2.0	11	100	120	+10
1596	Plasma	2.0	11	100	120	+10
1597	Plasma	2.0	11	100	120	+10
1598	Plasma	2.0	11	100	120	+10
1599	Plasma	2.0	11	100	120	+10
1600	Plasma	2.0	11	100	120	+10

[illegible]

Algeria	1.16	6.5	1.1	11.3	-	1.4	27.1	20.0	21	27.7	17.8	13.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12
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WORLD ROUNDUP

Short Stay for Seeds

Yevgeni Kafelnikov and Goran Ivanisevic arrived late and left early at the \$1 million Dubai Open. Both lost Wednesday. Kafelnikov, the No. 3 seed, lost, 6-2, 6-1, to Hicham Arazi. Ivanisevic, seeded No. 8, fell to Carlos Moya, 6-3, 6-3. Marcelo Rios, the No. 2 seed, and Sergi Bruguera, seeded No. 5, had already been eliminated.

Last Sunday, Kafelnikov was a finalist in Marseille, France, while Ivanisevic won the Croatian Open before a home crowd in Split.

"There wasn't enough time to adjust," Kafelnikov said. "You need to be here two or three days before playing. You can't play well the week before and here."

(Reuters)
The ATP Tour Player Council voted to recommend experimental on-court coaching likely beginning this spring, an ATP official said in San Jose on Tuesday. The move must be approved by the Tour Board of Directors. Tennis has only allowed on-court coaching in Davis Cup and Fed Cup. (AP)



Hicham Arazi in action against Yevgeni Kafelnikov.

The Houston Oilers?

ICE HOCKEY Les Alexander, the owner of the Houston Rockets of the National Basketball Association, signed an agreement Tuesday to buy the Edmonton Oilers of the National Hockey League for \$82.5 million. The deal would fall through if a local group offers at least \$70 million within 30 days to keep the team in Edmonton. (AP)

First Arbitration Heard

BASEBALL Frank Rodriguez, a Minnesota pitcher, became the first player to go to salary arbitration this year. He asked for a four-fold raise from \$220,000 to \$880,000. The Twins offered \$425,000.

Morton Mitchell, Jerome Ross and Anthony Sinicropi, the arbitrators, held the hearing in Phoenix on Tuesday and were expected to issue a decision Wednesday or Thursday. (AP)

Favorite Trick is Favorite

HORSE RACING Favorite Trick was named U.S. Horse of the Year Tuesday. He is only the second 2-year-old winner. The other was Secretariat in 1972. (AP)

Swann's Golden Goose

FOOTBALL Eric Swann, a defensive tackle, agreed to a five-year, \$25 million contract Wednesday with the Arizona Cardinals, making him one of the highest-paid line men in the NFL. Swann, the Cardinals' first-round draft pick in 1995, became an unrestricted free agent after last season. (AP)

U.S. Soccer Team Pulls Off a Miracle
68-Year Drought Against Brazil Ends With Single, Winning Goal

By Steven Herbert
Washington Post Service

LOS ANGELES — Preki Radosavljevic's goal midway through the second half gave the United States one of its greatest soccer victories ever Tuesday night, a 1-0 triumph over defending World Cup champion Brazil at the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum.

Inserted into the Concacaf Gold Cup semifinal against Brazil in the 60th minute, Radosavljevic made his first touch a historic one, taking Eric Wynalda's pass, dribbling twice before launching a 22-yard left-footed shot into the net in the 65th minute.

It was the U.S. team's first victory over Brazil in nine meetings after being outscored, 23-3, in eight losses. Radosavljevic's goal was the first for the United States against Brazil in 68 years. "It feels great," Radosavljevic said. "To come off the bench and score against a team like Brazil is great."

The victory put the United States into Sunday's championship match against the winner of Thursday's Jamaica-Mexico semifinal. Brazil, an invited guest to the tournament for Caribbean and North and Central American national teams, will face the Jamaica-Mexico loser in Sunday's third-place match.

"This is one of the four top results in U.S. soccer history," coach Steve Sampson said.

Brazil — fielding some, but not all, of the team it will use to defend its World Cup title this summer in France — furiously attempted to tie the match, seeking to avoid only its third loss since the 1994 title against 46 victories and 10 ties.

The U.S. goalkeeper, Kasey Keller, who had a phenomenal game, made a save on Romario, the star of the World Cup championship four years ago, in the 78th minute.

Romario's 80th minute shot rolled wide of the empty net after Keller charged out to challenge him. Romario shot wide in the 83rd minute and Keller made a save in the 86th minute on Elber de Souza's shot.

"It was a tremendous occasion for us," Keller said. "There are a lot of times when you make one or two saves to keep your team in the game, but to make three or four is rare."

Keller, who rejoined the U.S. team this week from his English Premier League club (Leicester City), kept Brazil at bay in the first half, atoning for defensive lapses with seven saves, several of them spectacular, while denying Romario.

The first came in the 11th minute, following Eddie Pope's turnover. Then in the 23rd minute, Romario took Zinho's pass and dribbled past Alexi Lalas into the penalty area, only to be denied by Keller.

Eight minutes later, Edmundo fed Romario, with Keller again making the save. Finally, in the 41st minute, Keller stopped Romario's header from four yards.

The U.S. team could do little offensively in the first half, as it was outshot, 13-3. The Americans either failed to string together enough passes for a credible attack or had their shots sail high or wide of the net. Wynalda had the Americans' only shot on goal, with Claudio Taffarel making a save in the 15th minute.

Brazil increased the fervor of its attack opening the second half, with a pair of shots in the 47th minute, including Flavio da Conceicao's from inside the penalty area, rolling wide.

D.C. United captain John Harkes had the Americans' first second-half scoring chance, but his 56th-minute shot was high and wide.

The victory increased the U.S. team's winning streak to six, the longest since the national team was founded in 1916. Brazil had drawn intense criticism back home for ties with Jamaica and Guatemala in its first two Gold Cup matches, but rebounded with a 4-0 victory over El Salvador Sunday, its final match in group play.

Despite its dominance in the all-time series, Brazil's past three victories over the United States were by 1-0 scores, including two years ago in this tournament and four years ago in the World Cup round of 16.

A Ronaldo-Vieri Swap?

Inter Milan has offered to swap Brazilian striker Ronaldo for Atletico Madrid's Christian Vieri, the Spanish sports daily As reported Wednesday, according to Reuters. Vieri has scored 13 league goals in as many matches since joining Atletico from Juventus.

PGA Tour Chief Adds Up Score And Argues Martin Has Edge

By Thomas Heath
Washington Post Service

EUGENE, Ore. — Allowing Casey Martin, a disabled golfer, to ride in a cart during tournament play instead of walking might save him only one stroke during an entire year on the PGA Tour, a top golf official testified in court Tuesday.

But even one stroke a year is too much of an edge, according to the PGA Tour commissioner, Tim Finchem, who was the last witness called by the PGA Tour. Finchem said that he sympathized with Martin's plight, but that giving him a cart would diminish the Tour's level of competition.

"I understand his argument," Finchem said. "I don't know how you can do it. The only thing you can do is put players on the course with the same set of rules, with the same set of challenges and see who wins."

Finchem and Judy Bell, past president of the United States Golf Association, concluded the PGA Tour's defense in the five-day, nonjury trial.

Both sides will make their closing arguments Wednesday, and Judge Thomas Coffin said he would issue his ruling that afternoon.

Martin, 25, was born with Klippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, a circulatory disorder that prevents blood from circulating normally in his right leg.

Over the years his condition has worsened to such a degree that it prevents him from playing golf without the aid of a cart.

He is suing the PGA Tour under a provision of the 1990 Americans with Disabilities Act to force the organization to lift its "no cart" rule in tournament play. It marks the first time that an athlete has used the act to gain access to professional sports.



Brazil's Dorival Guidoni Jr., left, trying to get the ball away from Joe Max-Moore of the United States.

Guinea Fights Back To Hold Cameroon

Reuters

OUAGADOUGOU, Burkina Faso — Souleymane Oulare scored twice in the second half to earn Guinea a 2-2 draw with Cameroon on Wednesday in the African Nations' Cup.

Cameroon's Indomitable Lions, who have qualified for

the World Cup finals, built a 2-0 lead by halftime in the Group C match.

Alphonse Tchami, who scored the first goal of the tournament against host Burkina Faso on Saturday, gave Cameroon the lead in the ninth minute. Pierre Wome Nlend made it 2-0 just before halftime.

Oulare's two goals made him the top scorer in the tournament, with three.

On Tuesday in Bobo Dioulassa, Burkina Faso's second city, Hossam Hassan rekindled memories of past glories with two goals for Egypt as it beat Mozambique, 2-0, in a Group D match.

The 31-year-old striker played in the 1990 World Cup finals in Italy but had been ignored by Egypt's national team in recent years.

His rehabilitation by coach Mahmoud Gohari, his manager at Italia '90, paid dividends as Hassan scored two well-taken goals that set the Egyptians off to a solid start in the competition.

Zambia and World Cup finalists Morocco drew, 1-1, in Group D on Monday, so Egypt tops the group.

Mozambique, which has yet to win a match in three appearances at the finals

tournament, rarely troubled Egypt's strong defense.

EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIPS Five countries, including Austria and Hungary in a joint bid, are seeking to be host of the European championship finals in 2004.

Portugal, Spain and Switzerland told UEFA, European soccer's governing body, by the deadline Tuesday that they were interested in staging the tournament.

UEFA said Wednesday

that Austria and Hungary had stressed they would submit a joint bid, while Portugal had indicated it was only prepared to be host if it could find another member country as a partner. UEFA will announce its choice in July 1999.

The next European finals are to be organized jointly by Belgium and the Netherlands in 2000.

The bill, which has to be signed by President Fernando Henrique Cardoso to become law, will also allow clubs to set up their own leagues, weakening the power of the Brazilian Football Confederation, or CBF.

That proposal angered Joao Havelange, the president of FIFA, the governing body of world soccer. Havelange's son-in-law runs the CBF. When the bill was sent to Congress last year, Havelange, who is Brazilian, said he would kick Brazil out of the 1998 World Cup if it were approved.

Australia Wins

Ernie Tapai scored the only goal Wednesday as Australia beat South Korea, a World Cup finalist, in an international friendly, Reuters reported from Sydney.

Tapai swept home a cross from striker Kris Trajanovski in the 39th minute to give Terry Venables a victory in what could be his penultimate match as Australia's coach.

Venables, whose team lost 1-0, to Chile in Melbourne on Saturday, has yet to announce whether he will stay on after his contract expires in June.

Australia faces Japan in Adelaide on Sunday in its last scheduled friendly before the end of the coach's 20-month contract.

Say It's So: A Pardon for 'Shoeless Joe'

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — There is more than meets the casual eye in the published report that the exiled duo of Ted Williams and Bob Feller are in revolt against the enduring banishment of "Shoeless Joe" Jackson from major league baseball.

They are calling loudly for an action by the lords of baseball that will restore Jackson's name to the rolls of the game and pave the way for his election to its shrine, Cooperstown's Hall of Fame.

Williams and Feller are playing hardball, not content merely to voice their opinions on the subject. They have brought into the fray four lawyers who have worked up a 50-page presentation to the acting commissioner's office, hammering home their version of an outrageous injustice to a super ballplayer whose name for nearly 80 years has suffered the shame of the Black Sox scandal of 1919.

Obviously, Williams and Feller, like so many other American fans, are buying into the belief that Jackson's guilt was somewhat forgivable — that he was the uneducated, onetime South Carolina mill hand, a bumpkin, a naïf unpracticed in the sharp ways of teammates who solicited the bribes from gamblers, and unaware of the enormity of their deed, and his.

His moniker, "Shoeless Joe" was a natural. He had been a barefoot kid who liked to play the outfield barefooted in factory games.

Jackson died 47 years ago. But important baseball people such as Wil-

Vantage Point/SHIRLEY POVICH

liams and Feller are now saying "Enough is enough," and their names have clout. Their admiration for Jackson as ballplayer is understandable. Four years out of the South Carolina mills, he became the only major league rookie ever to hit .400 (.408), barely losing the batting title to Ty Cobb.

How good a ballplayer was Joe Jackson? His career average of .356 is the third finest in history. Babe Ruth, who played in the same era said, "I patterned my swing after Shoeless Joe's." Walter Johnson, who pitched against all the great hitters of two decades, said of Jackson, "Toughest hitter I ever faced."

All those batting averages Jackson amassed — .408, .395, .373, .382 were the best four in full seasons — and .356 lifetime, would naturally gain the interest and admiration of Williams, who in his playing days was obsessed with numbers, particularly his own.

Jackson was one of the eight White Sox who were indicted during the 1920 season for allegedly conspiring to take gamblers' money and "throw" the 1919 World Series against the Cincinnati Reds. But the indicted players were found not guilty during the trial when records of three crucial confessions — including Jackson's — disappeared.

The records and confessions had vanished and the Black Sox eight had gotten away with their crime.

But they didn't get away with their careers. The game's owners, in a rapid effort to restore public confidence in

baseball, promptly hired a stern federal judge, Kenesaw Mountain Landis, as their high commissioner, raising his pay from the judicial scale of \$12,000 to baseball's \$50,000. Landis promptly ruled and all eight Black Sox were banished from baseball for life, and that has been baseball history for the last 79 years.

The anti-Jackson group is shuddering that his restoration to the game would pave the way for the only living suspended-for-life player, Pete Rose, to apply for and win Hall of Fame consideration.

Rose was banished for betting on games while managing the Reds. Unlike Jackson, Rose didn't confess, never admitted anything. But in his curious agreement with then-commissioner Bart Giamatti, Rose accepted life suspension from the game if whatever sin he committed was not put on the public record.

Of that pact, Giamatti's successor, Fay Vincent said, "We didn't see the need to spell out anything as long as Rose accepted the equivalent of the electric chair."

That Williams and Feller have clout that would be helpful to Jackson is agreed. That Shoeless Joe was less a conspirator than he was preyed upon is very possible. That a great ballplayer who lapsed, who shook public confidence in the game, should be given back his good name, I dunno. Maybe it is time for mercy.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

CARIBBEAN SERIES

IN PUERTO RICO, VENEZUELA

Dominican Rep. 6, 1000

Venezuela 2, 166

Medica 2, 166

TUESDAY RESULTS

Puerto Rico 10, Venezuela 2

Dominican Republic 6, Mexico

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SPORTS

Wizards' 6th Man Hits Season-High 50

The Associated Press
With their top two scorers sidelined by injuries, the Washington Wizards were looking for an offensive spark. Tracy Murray gave it to them. Murray scored 50 points — his career high and the highest in the National Basketball Association this season — to lead the Wizards over

NBA ROUNDUP

The Golden State Warriors, 99-87, on Tuesday night.

"He shot the lights out," said Joe Smith, who scored a season-high 36 points for Golden State. "Sometimes, he didn't even have the ball for a second and he wasn't hitting nothing but net."

Murray is normally Washington's sixth man, but he started against the Warriors because Chris Webber and Juwan Howard were out with injuries. Murray went 18-for-29 from the field, including five 3-pointers, and made 9 of 10 free throws.

"He's a great shooter when he gets going and gets looks, and he had both going all night," said Golden State's coach, P.J. Carlesimo.

Murray topped his previous career high of 40, set against Denver in 1996. His 50 points also were one more than the previous NBA high this season, set by Michael Jordan and Antoine Walker.

Rod Strickland also contributed to the Wizards' victory, getting 21 points, 20 assists and 12 rebounds.

Trail Blazers 117, Lakers 108. Isaiah Rider scored 16 of his 24 points in the third quarter to help Portland beat Los Angeles, but the troubled Blazers' star was not around when the game ended.

Rider, benched the entire first quarter by Mike Dunleavy for missing a pregame meeting, exchanged words with his coach after being pulled with about seven minutes left in the game. After motioning to his girlfriend in the stands, Rider headed for the locker room and did not return. Dunleavy did not say whether Rider would be suspended or fined.

Rider already has been suspended for five games by the NBA this season — two after a conviction for possessing unregistered cellular phones, and three for spitting on a fan in Detroit in November.

Shaquille O'Neal led the visiting Lakers with 31 points.

Pacers 85, Magic 66. Orlando's 66 points were the fewest scored against Indiana since the Pacers joined the NBA in 1976.

Orlando suffered another loss, as Penny Hardaway bruised his left foot in the first quarter and did not play after that. Hardaway, who was on the injured list from Dec. 8 to Jan. 29 after having surgery on his left knee, was making his first start in two months.

Reggie Miller and Rik Smits each scored 16 points for the Pacers. Nick Anderson got 16 for the visiting Magic.

Knicks 99, Hornets 91. Anthony Mason received a mixed greeting in his first game since being charged with statutory rape.

Boos and cheers rang from the crowd in New York as Mason, a popular former Knick who grew up in that city, was introduced before the

game. He finished with 12 points, nine rebounds and five assists for Charlotte.

John Starks scored 26 points for the Knicks. Vernon Maxwell, playing on a 10-day contract, led Charlotte with 22 points.

Heat 90, Mavericks 81. Sam Cassell scored 18 of his 26 points in the second half as New Jersey handed Dallas its 21st consecutive road loss.

Keith Van Horn had 17 points for New Jersey, while Jayson Williams had 15 points and 13 rebounds. Michael Finley paced the Mavs with 26 points.

Heat 91, Cavaliers 81. Jamal Mashburn scored 21 points and Miami shut down the Cavaliers' rookie star, Zydrunas Ilgauskas, to win its fourth straight.

Ilgauskas, coming off an outstanding performance in the NBA All-Star rookie game, was held to eight points.

Alonzo Mourning scored 16 points for visiting Miami.

Rockets 97, SuperSonics 83. Charles Barkley, making a rare appearance off the bench, grabbed 21 rebounds and scored 12 points as Houston beat Seattle.

Clyde Drexler scored 19 points for the Rockets and Hakeem Olajuwon had 12 points and 10 rebounds in his first start since November.

Gary Payton led the Sonics with 20 points.

Bulls 93, Raptors 86. On a night when Michael Jordan and Scottie Pippen were a combined 9-of-28 from the field, Toni Kukoc helped the Bulls avert an upset at the United Center, where they are 22-2 this sea-

son. Kukoc scored 21 points against visiting Toronto.

Damon Stoudamire led Toronto with 19 points.

Hawks 106, Bucks 100. Steve Smith scored 27 points and Alan Henderson had 19 points and 15 rebounds in his first start of the season for Atlanta.

The visiting Hawks played without Christian Laettner, who had the flu, and Eldridge Recasner, who is injured.

The Bucks played without their starting point guard, Terrell Brandon, who has an ankle injury, and were led by Ray Allen's 28 points.

Heat 106, Clippers 104. Karl Malone had 29 points and 14 rebounds. Jeff Hornacek added 21 points and Utah outscored Los Angeles 31-14 in the third quarter.

James Robinson led the Clippers with 22 points and Eric Piatkowski added 18.

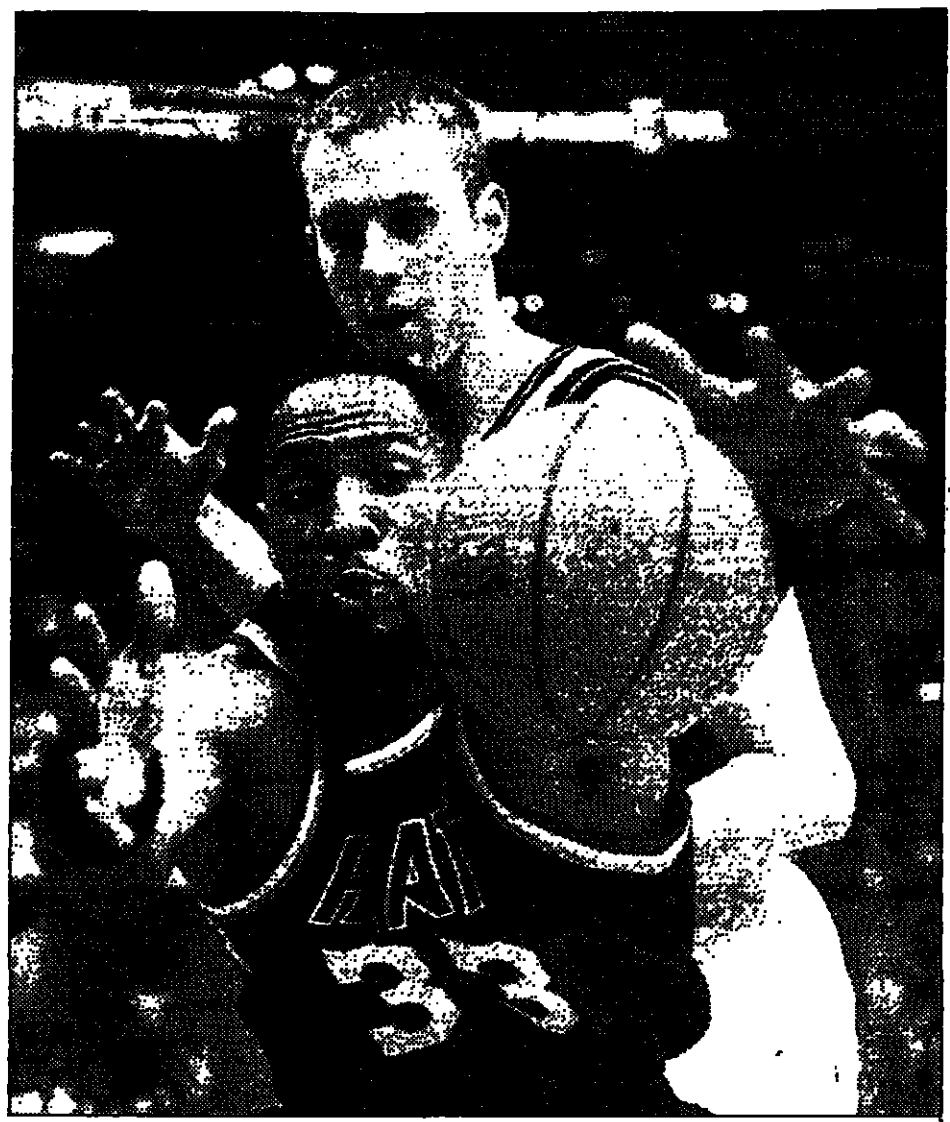
Suns 88, Kings 86. Rex Chapman's one-handed running jumper with 1.8 seconds left lifted Phoenix over Sacramento.

Jason Kidd led the Suns with 21 points, eight rebounds and seven assists. Chapman and Antonio McDyess each added 16 points.

Cortis Williamson led the visiting Kings with 26 points.

Nuggets 112, Celtics 99. Johnny Newman scored 20 of his 34 points in the fourth quarter and Bobby Jackson added 14 points and 14 assists for Denver.

The Nuggets committed 28 turnovers against Boston's pressure defense, but compensated by shooting a season-high 60 percent from the field.



Miami's center, Alonzo Mourning, reaching for the ball under pressure from the Cavaliers' rookie Zydrunas Ilgauskas. The Heat prevailed in Cleveland, 91-81.

Freshman's Birthday Gift To Bulldogs — A Victory

The Associated Press
Jumaine Jones is unlikely to forget his 19th birthday.

Years from now, the Georgia freshman can recall the night he scored 27 points and 17 rebounds to lead the Bulldogs to an 86-70 victory over No. 12 Arkansas.

Both figures were season highs for the 6-foot-7 (2-meter) forward, who

was 11-of-22 from the field Tuesday, including 2-of-4 from 3-point range.

"I had a lot of phone calls from home wishing me a happy birthday," said Jones, Georgia's top recruit last year.

Ron Jirsa, the first-year Georgia coach, said, "Jumaine Jones gave a great performance — what a birthday he had."

The loss snapped a six-game winning streak for the Razorbacks (20-4, 9-2 Southeastern Conference), who had lost 80 to 77, in overtime at No. 7 Kentucky on Jan. 17.

"It was just one of those nights," Nolan Richardson, the Arkansas coach, said of his team's performance Tuesday. "We weren't quite the basketball team that we have been at home or on the road."

Jones stole the spotlight, but reserve guard Derrick Dukes excelled in the second half for the Bulldogs (12-11, 4-2), who had lost eight of their last 11. Dukes, who played just one minute in the first half, scored 14 points in the second half, all but two on 3-pointers.

Georgia went on a 16-2 run to take a 78-64 lead with 4:23 left, a spurt capped by the last of Dukes' 3-pointers. He had six points in the run, and Jones had five.

Derek Hood led the visiting Razorbacks with 15 points.

No. 2 Duke 86, Florida St. 72. The Blue Devils (22-2, 11-1) shot 59 percent in the first half and took advantage of 15 turnovers in building a 25-point lead at halftime. The game was the third in six days for Duke. Trajan Langdon led the Blue Devils with 18 points. Corey Louis had 16 points for the visiting Seminoles (16-9, 5-7).

No. 8 Purdue 94, Indiana 89. Chad Austin and Brad Miller each scored 23 points as the Boilermakers (21-4, 9-2 Big Ten) won. Purdue led by 13 points midway through the second half before the Hoosiers rallied, tying the game at 74-74.

Andrae Patterson had 21 of his season-high 27 points in the second half for the Hoosiers (16-7, 7-4), who beat Purdue, 94-88, in Bloomington — their only victory in the schools' last six meetings.

Indiana trailed 92-89 on a 3-pointer by A.J. Guyton with 13 seconds left and had a chance to tie after Guyton stole the inbound pass, but Rob Turner missed a 3-point attempt. Miller was fouled when he got the rebound, and he made two free throws with five seconds left.

No. 25 Rhode Island 68, No. 17 George Washington 61. Curtino Mobley scored 25 points and Luther Clay added 19 as the Rams (18-5, 9-2 Atlantic 10) won their fifth straight game. Yegor Mescherakov had 14 points for the Colonials (20-4, 9-



Miami Hurricanes' Vernon Jennings, left, and Syracuse's Ryan Blackwell going for the rebound.

2), who had won seven straight overall and 13 in a row at home.

No. 20 Massachusetts 74, Duquesne 68. Lari Ketter had 23 points and eight rebounds for the visiting Minutemen (18-6, 10-1), who tied an Atlantic 10 record by posting their ninth consecutive victory with at least 10 conference victories. Mike James had 20 points for the Hurricanes (15-6, 4-7).

No. 23 Syracuse 72, Miami 63. The Orangemen (18-5, 8-4 Big East) improved to 6-1 in conference road games as Jason Hart scored 19 points. Tim James had 24 points and 12 rebounds for the Hurricanes (15-6, 8-5).

As Tourney Nears, Huskies Close Gap

New York Times Service

You counted the days until Midnight Madness. You sat through first-semester basketball, uneven games played by inconsistent teams.

You filled out tournament brackets in your head, tearing them up and making revisions based on the previous night's results.

Congratulations, Hoopheads. You've made it to the best time of the year.

Weeks of growth have created a sense of discovery in the players.

North Carolina controlled Duke in the decisive stretches of their No. 1 versus No. 2 meeting last week. Duke's freshmen, who struggled at first with the intensity at that level, fought back to within four points near the end, close enough to believe that the next time will be different. St. John's, confused and angry in late December, has won 9 of 10 to return the noise to Alumni Hall.

Connecticut dominated Stanford last Saturday to a degree that cannot be attributed solely to the Cardinal's fatigue from a cross-country trip. "As the games get better and better," said Richard Hamilton of Connecticut, "we just get better and better as a team."

It is three weeks until the national tournament committee gathers in Kansas City, but the brackets are beginning to form. When Connecticut overwhelmed Stanford with its defensive pressure, the Huskies took a step toward securing a place just beneath the elite, a group of six or seven schools still hoping to gain a No. 1 seeding.

"It doesn't make us a better team than Carolina or Duke or Kansas or Arizona," said Jim Calhoun, the Connecticut coach. "I think Arizona is the

best. I don't think we're light-years behind. But we are behind."

But how small has the gap become? That is the question February inspires, as long as 40 minutes in March can change the way an outstanding season is remembered. Ask the Kansas Jayhawks, whose tournament run ended abruptly with loss to Arizona in the round of 16 last year. Ask the 1994 North Carolina Tar Heels or Connecticut Huskies, teams with Final Four expectations whose seasons ended much too soon.

Calhoun understood that his team's game Wednesday night at West Virginia, where the Mountaineers have a record of 11-1, could negate the surge of confidence the Stanford game provided. Calhoun has seen very good teams respond uncharacteristically in March. He understood the danger of deciding that a team has arrived.

"I don't want to sweep the brush so broad that all of a sudden we're there," Calhoun said.

But the sense of discovery was in his eyes, too, last Saturday. If there were 20 elements Calhoun could have cited for his team to beat Stanford, the coach said, "we probably did 19 of them."

His team's precise, disciplined defensive effort demonstrated that the Huskies can play a 94-foot game against an opponent with the size, power and talent to shrink the court to 25 feet. "Because you have to face pressure," Calhoun said.

Connecticut's defensive pressure, full court and with those dangerous traps in the middle of the floor, became

the signature of the 1990 team that came within a Christian Laettner shot of reaching the Final Four. Led by Hamilton, a sophomore swingman who has averaged 22.3 points in Big East play, these Huskies have used the pressure to build a 21-3 record.

A year ago, in an 18-15 season that came apart after the National Collegiate Athletic Association suspended Ricky Moore and Kirk King for accepting airplane tickets from an agent, Hamilton was forced to play point guard. His progress was delayed by the need for him to play out of position and obscured by his team's record.

This season, the addition of the outgoing freshman point guard Khalid El-Amin has added creativity and depth to the backcourt and allowed Hamilton to return to the wing. He joined Ray Allen as the only sophomores in Connecticut history to exceed 1,000 points.

Calhoun was concerned that the stress of last season — "shell-shocked" is the description he chose — might carry over to this one. He has seen players respond, quietly and unemotionally to the demands of tournament time. In early January, after a loss at Miami, Calhoun reminded his players that there was nothing wrong with showing how they feel.

The Huskies are surprising themselves. They are rearranging the brackets. They are laughing along the way. "That's something we've worked on the most," Calhoun said. "Getting them to enjoy themselves playing basketball. These are special days. And they'll go by quick."

DENNIS THE MENACE



PEANUTS



CALVIN AND HOBBES



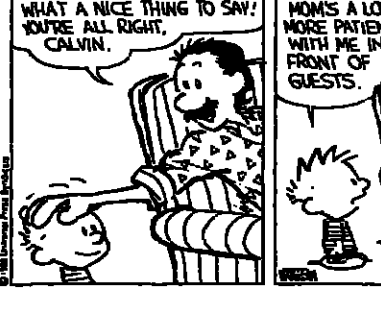
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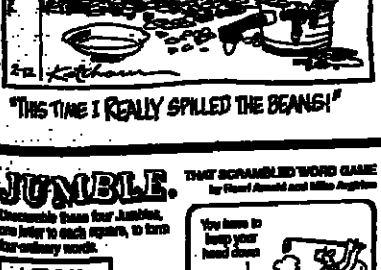
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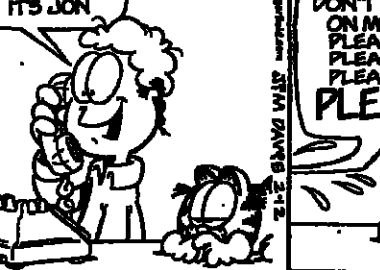
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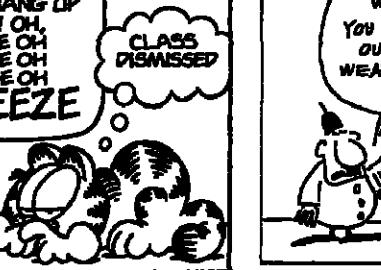
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WINTER OLYMPICS

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1998

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OLYMPIC ROUNDUP

More Snow Forecast

WEATHER Olympic organizers moved the start of the men's downhill forward an hour for fear that an approaching storm might deposit more snow on the slopes.

They switched the scheduled start from 10 A.M. Thursday to 9 A.M. The men's combined downhill was moved from 2 P.M. to noon.

The Japan Meteorological Agency said snow and high winds were expected Thursday afternoon. The downhill was originally scheduled for Sunday, the first full day of the Games, but storms have forced the downhill to be rescheduled four times. (AP)

U.S. and Canada Lead

WOMEN'S ICE HOCKEY The United States beat Finland, 4-2, Wednesday in a pivotal game for both teams. Sarah Tiedt, the U.S. goalie, made 20 saves on 22 shots, and Vicki Movsessian and Tara Mounsey scored on power plays.

Danielle Goyette scored twice as Canada beat Sweden, 5-3.

The United States and Canada are tied at the top of the standings. The top two teams at the end of the preliminary rounds will go directly to the gold-medal game. (AP)

Out of the Games

SPEED SKATING Erben Wennemars of the Netherlands, who separated his left shoulder in the 500-meter race Tuesday, will not be able to compete in two other Olympic events. (AP)

Bobsledder Ejected

DRUGS Michael Dionne, a bobsledder, was removed from the U.S. Olympic team after his drug suspension was upheld, but he was urged to stay in Nagano because he was guilty only of "carelessness." (AP)

A Couple of Cliff-Hangers

HISTORY The women's luge and super-G ski races were decided Wednesday by the smallest margins in the history of either Olympic sport.

Two-thousandths of a second was the margin of Silke Kraushaar's victory over Barbara Niedernhuber after four runs in women's luge.

One-hundredth of a second was the margin of Picabo Street's victory over Michaela Dorfmeister in the women's super-G. (AP)



Michelle Kwan, a U.S. figure skater, practicing Wednesday for Thursday's short program.



Jonny Moseley performing the 360-degree turn that helped him win gold.

Moseley's Acrobatics Give U.S. Its First Gold Medal

By Amy Shipley
Washington Post Service

NAGANO, Japan — Under bright sunshine Wednesday morning, the freestyle skier Jonny Moseley finally put the United States on the medal scoreboard.

Skiing last of 16 skiers in the moguls event, Moseley won the gold medal by wowing the judges and the crowd with a spectacular 360-degree spin on the last jump of his run.

When he crossed the finish line, Moseley, 22, raised his arms and cheered. When his score was announced, he fell to his knees and thrust his fists into the air again.

"I'm just so happy," Moseley said. "This is the greatest feeling I've ever had in my life. I was super nervous. I had pressure from myself, but because I have worked so hard, I knew I could win. I just breathed in the energy of the crowd. The crowd was thumping; everyone was so loud."

Janne Lahtela of Finland won the silver with a 26.00 score, 0.93 behind Moseley. Another Finn, Sami Mustonen, won the bronze, scoring 25.76.

Moseley has been the overall World Cup champion in freestyle skiing twice, which includes aials and moguls, but he decided this year to concentrate solely on moguls. He wanted a chance at his dream: an Olympic gold.

"It's the best feeling in the world," he said. "I just had this rush over my body when I got down. It was like everything I had worked for so long had come together."

He said he knew he had won after he did the 360-degree turn.

Moseley, a business and finance major at the University of California, has been competing in freestyle skiing for 14 years.

Though he has won 13 World Cup gold medals and one bronze medal in the 1995 world championships, he had not won an Olympic medal before Wednesday.

"The Olympics motivate me more than anything I've ever done," Moseley had said last year. "I want to win over there and I want to do it with a great run, one that's really exciting."

An Olympic medal sport since the 1992 Winter Games in Albertville, France, the moguls event requires skiing a line down a course and performing aerial maneuvers off the course's two jumps.

Moseley's 360-degree turn was the most difficult maneuver executed Wednesday.

"I'm going to party like crazy," he said. "I'm going to party like you've never seen me party."

Japanese Takes Women's Gold

Tae Satoya of Japan was the surprise winner in the women's freestyle moguls event, The Associated Press reported.

Satoya, 21, had never won a major championship. She was 11th after the qualifying, but a scintillating run in the final earned her 25.06 points.

Satoya, whose father died last year, carried his picture in her pocket during the race.

"I've had a tough time for the last year," she said. "My father was watching me from somewhere today."

Tatjana Mittermayer of Germany won the silver with 24.62 points, and Kari Traa of Norway took the bronze with 24.09.

Vantage Point/INA BERKOW

national star, even beating Tadashi Katagiri, some 10 years his senior, who had been considered the best skier in the country. Igaya had only a vague knowledge of the Olympics at the time, other than what little his father had told him.

In 1948, he knew two things about the Olympics, however. One was that the greatest athletes in the world compete against each other. Second was that Japan, as punishment for the war, was not allowed to participate.

Then one evening in 1950, after a hard day's training, Igaya's father, Kunio, greeted him. "Chiharu, I have good news for you," the boy asked.

"What is it, father?" He was told that the IOC planned to readmit Japan and it would be eligible for Oslo in 1952.

"From that day forward," said Igaya, "I began preparing for my chance for the Olympics."

He made the team, and expected problems from other skiers. "We were not a very popular or respected country," he said. He encountered befuddlement rather than hostility. "Many people in Europe were amazed that Japan had a ski team," he said. "They thought we were a tropical country where coconut and banana trees were grown."

Before leaving for Oslo, Igaya, then 21, spoke with Katagiri, who was no longer able to compete at the highest levels. "I hope you will also ski for me," said the older man, wishing Igaya luck. He finished 11th in the slalom but

gained confidence that he could compete with world-class skiers. In the 1956 Games in Cortina d'Ampezzo, Italy, he won the silver medal.

"From the defeat in the war, we had lost our pride as a nation," said Igaya. "I hoped when I stood on the winners' podium and saw the Japanese flag flying on the pole and the medal was handed to me — which was the way they did it in those days, instead of draping it around one's neck — that in some small way this might help lift my country's spirits."

Igaya did not go directly home. By now he was a student at Darmstadt University, the American college and captain of the ski team. He had already been made to feel comfortable and accepted on campus. "The only time I didn't feel like an American there was in the morning," he said, "when I looked in the mirror and saw my skin."

At spring break following his winning the silver medal, Igaya returned to Japan. He wasn't prepared for what followed. Thousands welcomed him at the airport in Tokyo. Katagiri, his old ski rival, embraced him. "Omedeto," he said — congratulations.

That night, Igaya returned to his village. Thousands lined the road for a mile as he traveled on a bus from the train station to town hall. The people held lanterns and chanted Chiharu Igaya's name. "I was very embarrassed," he said, "and very happy."

A Winter's Tale of Hope and Fear
Coach Put Picabo Street on a Slow Track to Olympic Glory

By Harvey Araton
New York Times Service

HAKUBA, Japan — On the morning of the race that would define Picabo Street as an Olympic champion forever, her coach skied the mountain and reached a conclusion. This super-G course looked more to him like a downhill course.

"Pic," Herwig Demtschar told Street, "On this course, there is hardly any turning. It's a course is for downhill skis. Let's put them on."

"If you say so, let's go for it," Street said. She unpacked the downhill skis, longer by 10 or 12 centimeters (four to five inches), according to Demtschar.

The world's most elite super-giant slalom racers, most notably the World Cup leader, Katja Seizinger of Germany, showed up with the shorter skis. Only Street, it turned out, had speed through the course's flat, gliding sections. She won the event by one one-hundredth of a second, in a time of 1:18.02. The first 16 skiers were separated by less than a second.

Street believed in Demtschar, and it won her the gold medal promised to her father 16 years ago when she was 10.

"Athletes and coaches have a lot of trust," Demtschar said.

They had better in this thrill-ride sport, under frightful conditions, at hair-raising speeds. Make the decision and live with it, a concept Demtschar understands better than most.

How this 38-year-old Austrian came to be in Street's corner Wednesday afternoon, as opposed to that of the Austrian skiers Michaela Dorfmeister and Alexandra Meissnitzer — who won the silver and bronze — is in itself a cautionary tale of skiers and coaches, of life and death.

Demtschar previously coached the Austrian women for nine years and the Austrian men for six years before that.

"One of my skiers died," he said, holding up a pair of skis in the snow near the finish line, long after the race, the area nearly deserted.

There is an unwritten rule, Demtschar said. "If you have an athlete die, you change the coach. Because you do not want the coach in the way of the athlete."

It was the talk of the alpine venue four years ago in Lillehammer, Norway. Demtschar's skier, a two-time world champion in the downhill, had, on Jan.

29, just prior to the Games, lost control of her right ski on the lower third of a World Cup downhill in Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany.

Ulrike Maier suffered a broken neck. She was 26 years old and the mother of

VANTAGE POINT

a young child and the horrible fatality was watched all over Austria on live television.

Demtschar made the call from the hospital to Maier's father that day to tell him his daughter had not survived. He paid his condolences the next day at the Maier's home in Rauris, Austria. The Maier's, he remembered, understood that their daughter had chosen a dangerous game.

They were inconsolable but understanding. Many others in Austria were not.

"You have to understand that being a ski coach in Austria is a very high-profile thing," Demtschar said. "It is like being a football coach in the States, like being the coach of the Chicago Bulls. And what was the big problem was that Ulrike was very popular and, of course, already a mother."

There were charges of manslaughter brought, he said, against two skiing officials. Demtschar believes that had those charges not been dropped, he would have been next.

Maier's boyfriend, a ski racer whom Demtschar, as men's coach, had dismissed from the team, publicly accused him of pressuring Maier to push herself faster down the mountain than she could go.

Perception and reality makes it a dangerous game for coaches, too. And then came the threatening calls.

"You killed her."

"Murderer."

Finally, the following Christmas eve:

"Enjoy it because it's going to be your last."

"I was having emotional problems," Demtschar said. "I realized it's a dangerous sport but it's a tough thing to call the father and say, 'Your daughter has died.'"

Demtschar was told by the directors of the Austrian national program to take a year off and return for reassignment. His wife, Michelle, talked him into a vacation in her native Australia. There, Paul Major, who runs the U.S. ski program, called. The women's job was

vacant. Demtschar started over in America, where one of his new stars was the emerging Picabo Street.

After winning the downhill silver in Lillehammer, Street was on a roll right to the top. It was something unheard of — an American winning the overall World Cup title in 1995. The following winter, she tore three ligaments in her left knee. Her surgeon, Richard Steadman called it "more serious" than the countless skiing knee injuries he had treated.

Headstrong as ever, the 26-year-old Street was determined to be primed for the Games in Nagano, but when she went out to practice the super-G one day last September, she felt a frightening ache in her knee. She sat down on the side of the course and cried.

A voice in the back of Demtschar's head was telling him to put the reins on Street, hold her out of the early World Cup season. But was this the prudent, professional strategy, or a case of a once-traumatized coach in the way of the athlete?

Demtschar didn't know, so he consulted his best friend, his wife. She told him his instincts were right.

How did she know?

"She's a woman," said Street. And?

"And women can read each other's emotions," she said.

They took the safe, slow approach. By January, Street was back on tour, skiing her way into Olympic shape. Then came another one of life's crossroads for Street and for Demtschar. Skiing a downhill on Jan. 31 in Are, Sweden, Street skied off the course, skidded out of control, crashed into a fence, face first, and was out cold.

On the mountain, Demtschar was frozen in his tracks. Had his worst nightmare occurred? Could he himself survive another?

Demtschar the man could not bring himself to rush over and look.

Demtschar the coach was already planning for what would come next.

"As a coach, after an injury like Pic's, you hope she does crash but gets up," he said. "This is the only way she knows she can do it again."

Street got up. She had broken her favorite ski. Her head and neck ached, and still did. But Street was finally ready for the Olympics, she said. Ready for the super-G. All she needed was a tip from her coach.

STREET: A Golden Reward for American in Super-G Slalom

Continued from Page 1

through the course," she said, "and it made me mad and I just went for it."

Asked if she was surprised to win the gold medal, she said repeatedly, "Yes, I am. I am."

"Everyone comes to the Olympics to win a medal, particularly gold. But to look up there and see my name at the top of the list," she said, pausing, "I just don't know what to say. I'm frustrated because I can't even find the words."

After having a little more time to reflect on her accomplishment, she said, "It's unbelievable."

"I don't have so much pressure on myself in the super-G," she added. "I think some of the other people expect more of themselves in the super-G than I do."

The night before, Street was concerned that she was in trouble because she had drawn the second starting spot. Given the amount of snow that had fallen in Hakuba in recent days, it was very possible that the course would be packed down and therefore would race faster for skiers who made their runs later in the competition.

"I was really bummed about it, because it didn't look like a very good start number," she said. "But I'm happy about it now. It was the best start number in the world."

Street finished in one minute 18.02 seconds, edging Michaela Dorfmeister of Austria by one one-hundredth of a second. Alexandra Meissnitzer, also an Austrian, finished third to win the bronze medal in 1:18.09.

Katja Seizinger of Germany, the pre-race favorite, finished in sixth place in 1:18.44. The highly regarded German skiers finished 6th, 7th and 10th.

Seizinger said she thought the course

was very slow when she came down, but added, "I cannot blame only that for my defeat. I expected Picabo to do well on this course. She's quite crazy and can be very good, especially in one-day races."

Ironically, Street believes the fall she had two weeks ago probably helped her coming into the Olympics.

"I think I needed a big crash to get my

mind off my knee," she said. "I'm not thinking about my knee anymore."

"It has been a long year, so many ups and so many downs. I finally was able to get into form to attack the course."

When someone wondered how she was holding back tears of joy, Street said, "I've already cried. I stopped. I've cried. I've stopped. What a day. It's a dream come true for me."



Picabo Street crossing the finish line, wearing her favorite racing helmet.

On Icy Track, Milliseconds Count

By Bernie Wilson
The Associated Press

NAGANO, Japan — Blink and you would have missed Silke Kraushaar's winning margin Wednesday in Olympic women's luge.

Kraushaar, 27, won the closest luge race in Olympic history, edging her

LUKE

German teammate Barbara Niedernhuber by 0.002 of a second to take the gold medal.

The two Olympic rookies were separated by about five centimeters (two inches) after nearly 4.8 kilometers (three miles) of sliding.

Kraushaar and Niedernhuber, who had had to wait their turn for a spot on Germany's formidable luge team, were stunned that their medals were decided by milliseconds.

"Actually, I haven't even realized that I am an Olympic champion right now," Kraushaar said. "It will take one or two days that I can think it all over and really settle down with my gold medal."

Niedernhuber, 23, said .002 of a

second "is nothing."

"Four runs and two thousandths? Unbelievable," she said.

The women's bronze medal went to an Austrian, Angelika Neuner, who finished 0.474 of a second behind Kraushaar.

Luge and short-track skating are the only Winter Olympic sports timed in thousandths of a second, and Kraushaar and Niedernhuber put the clock to work.

Niedernhuber led by just six thousandths of a second going into the final run down the 15-turn Spiral. With the starting order flip-flopped, Kraushaar took to the icy track ahead of Niedernhuber, finishing in 50.617 seconds.

The race was then Niedernhuber's to win or lose, and she could not retain her slim margin, finishing in 50.625.

Kraushaar clapped her hands in delight after Niedernhuber's run, and her teammate forced a smile. Then the two hugged.

Kraushaar finished the four runs in three minutes, 23.779 seconds. Niedernhuber was timed in 3:23.781 and Neuner in 3:24.253.

OLYMPIC SCHEDULE

THURSDAY, FEB. 12

ALPINE SKIING, Hakuba — Men: Downhill, 9 a.m.; Combined (Downhill, Slalom), 10 a.m.; Slalom, 10:30 a.m.; Super-G, 11 a.m. Women: Downhill, 9 a.m.; Slalom, 10 a.m.; Super-G, 11 a.m. Nordic: Cross-country, 9 a.m.; Biathlon, 10 a.m.; Luge, 11 a.m. Figure Skating, Nagano — Men: Short program, 7 p.m.; Ice Hockey, Nagano — Men: Austria vs. Japan, 7 p.m.; Women: China vs. Sweden, 7 p.m.; Japan vs. United States, 7 p.m.; Germany vs. Canada, 8 p.m. Snowboard, Hakuba — Halfpipe, 10 a.m.; Parallel Slalom, 1:30 p.m.; Parallel Giant Slalom, 2 p.m. Bobsledding, Nagano — Men: 1500 meters, 3 p.m.

FRIDAY, FEB. 13

ALPINE SKIING, Hakuba — Men: Super-G, 10:45 a.m.; Slalom, 11:15 a.m. Women: Slalom, 10:45 a.m.; Super-G, 11:15 a.m. Nordic: Cross-country, 9 a.m.; Biathlon, 10 a.m.; Luge, 11 a.m. Figure Skating, Nagano — Men: Long program, 7 p.m.; Ice Hockey, Nagano — Men: United States vs. Sweden, 2:45 p.m.; Canada vs. Germany, 4:45 p.m.; Finland vs. Czech Republic, 2:45 p.m.; Kazakhstan vs. Russia, 4:45 p.m. Snowboard, Hakuba — Halfpipe, 10 a.m.; Parallel Slalom, 1:30 p.m.; Parallel Giant Slalom, 2 p.m. Bobsledding, Nagano — Women: 1500 meters, 3 p.m.

ICE HOCKEY, Nagano — Men: United States vs. Sweden, 2:45 p.m.; Canada vs. Germany, 4:45 p.m.; Finland vs. Czech Republic, 2:45 p.m.; Kazakhstan vs. Russia, 4:45 p.m. Snowboard, Hakuba — Halfpipe, 10 a.m.; Parallel Slalom, 1:30 p.m.; Parallel Giant Slalom, 2 p.m. Bobsledding, Nagano — Women: 1500 meters, 3 p.m.

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WINTER OLYMPICS

Japan's Hopes Fall
As Finn Soars to Top

Soininen Outdistances Harada and Funaki

By Christopher Clarey
New York Times Service

HAKUBA, Japan — The hill was normal, the stakes were not. And anyone who was here on this sun-drenched morning will never forget the Japanese flags.

About 45,000 fans waved them by the tens of thousands as they sat bunched together and full of hope on this national

SKI JUMPING

holiday. And amid that expanse of rising sun, the few Finnish and Austrian flags were black pebbles on a long stretch of white beach.

The Japanese had every reason to be sanguine. Hadn't their jumpers dominated the World Cup circuit this season? Hadn't their jumpers practiced longer and better on these new and sophisticated hills than anyone else?

But ski jumping is no science. It is a high-wire version of roulette. And when Wednesday's last jumper, Japan's Masahiko Harada, landed a few precious meters too short, the flags were suddenly nowhere to be seen.

Jan Soininen of Finland had won the gold medal with a combined total of 234.5 points, and symmetry had not been served.

The last time the Japanese were host to the Olympics, in 1972 in Sapporo, they swept the medals in the normal hill competition — their only sweep in Winter Olympic history, with Yukio Kasaya winning the gold.

That performance made ski jumping a major spectator sport in Japan, but the Japanese have been waiting ever since to win another Olympic gold in that sport.

They came agonizingly close Wednesday with their crown prince and princess in attendance — the World Cup leader, Kazuyoshi Funaki, won the silver medal — but the silence that greeted Harada's failure under pressure was eloquent testimony to the size of the expectations in this island nation.

Harada had fed those expectations by taking the lead after the first round of jumps with a poised and brilliant effort of 91.5 meters that, with style points, earned him 121 points overall.

"That was maybe the perfect jump," he said. Soininen was in second with 118.5, the eventual bronze medalist, Andreas Widhoelz of Austria, in third with 114.5 followed by Funaki and another Japanese jumper, Noriaki Kasai.

Another sweep was hardly unthinkable.

able as the second and final round began. But when Kasai landed too early, all such hopes were erased. Funaki took the lead despite a slight bobble on the landing with a 90.5-meter effort. Widhoelz, a 21-year-old from Fieberbrunn who won his first World Cup event last week in Sapporo, jumped 90.5 meters and moved temporarily into second.

Only two jumpers remained. But Soininen, who hails from the same town, Jyväskylä, as Finland's former Olympic star Matti Neenonen, would have to wait. The five-member jury, which included Kasaya, the 1972 Sapporo hero, had decided before the final round that jumping would be halted if the wind exceeded two meters per second. As Soininen moved into position, one of the wind meters on the hill was blowing at four meters per second. A red light flashed.

He was forced to shimmy his way off the starting bench and recompose himself.

He was seething, but when he finally jumped two minutes later, he calmly flew 89 meters and received enough style points to move ahead of Funaki by one point.

"I think it was unfair to me to make me wait," Soininen said.

According to a technical delegate of the International Skiing Federation, Torbjorn Yggseth, the four-meter-per-second headwind would have given Soininen an unfair advantage. As it turned out he did not need it.

Harada was the last to jump. His nation was waiting anxiously, as it had been from a much longer distance in Lillehammer, Norway, when he was the final jumper in the Olympic team competition. On that day in Norway, needing only the most routine of jumps to assure Japan's gold medal, he launched himself prematurely and ended up recording the shortest jump of the competition. Germany won the gold.

He came back strongly last season, winning the world championship on the large hill. But this was a bigger occasion, and once again, the Olympics would prove too much for Harada.

As the 29-year-old flew down the runway, an enormous rumble of support welled up in the valley, and as he took flight the rumble evolved into a roar: a roar that faded away as soon as the fans saw where Harada had touched the earth. Japanese know their ski jumping. He had flown only 84.5 meters, and even though his style points were sensational, he would end up in fifth. If he had flown only three meters farther, he would have had the gold.

Believe it or not, the result was not enough to wipe the smile off Harada's face. He has learned to grin through the disappointment.

His words were more revealing: "That last jump was so intense, so exciting, but fifth place is so depressing," he said. "I want to say I'm sorry to everybody."

Harris of Canada Is Undeclared

KARUZAWA, Japan — Mike Harris of Canada, a golf professional for half of the year, skipped his rink to a 10-6 victory over Germany on Wednesday.

CURLING

nesday to remain undefeated in the men's curling competition. Harris, playing in his first major tournament, leads the standings with Patrick Huettner of Switzerland, who also has four victories. Huettner picked up four shots in

the last two ends after a tight game to beat Tim Somerville's American team by 7-2.

Peter Lindholm of Sweden, the world champion, beat Dougie Dryburgh's British rink 7-5.

In the women's competition, the Swedish surgeon Elisabeth Gustafson, a two-time world champion, won four out of four, thumping Japan, 12-6. Sandra (the Turler) Schmirer of Canada and Britain, skipped by Kirsty Hays, are just behind the Swedes. Canada beat Denmark 9-5; Britain beat the United States 8-5.

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